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Reagan rules out freezing N- missiles

WASHINGTON, April 1 (Agencies) — Declaring that the Soviet Union has "a definite margin of superiority," President Ronald Reagan Wednesday night rejected any immediate freeze of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles.

Reagan told a nationally televised news conference that such a proposal, now pending in Congress, would be dangerous to the

Reagan examined

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan was scheduled to go to Bethesda Naval Medical Center Thursday for tests after experiencing "slight discomfort" in his urinary tract, White House officials said.

The president chose Thursday to make the visit, according to deputy White House Press Secretary Larry Speakes, because his personal physician from Los Angeles, Dr. Burton Smith, could be in the area. However, Speakes did not identify the doctors who would be examining Reagan.

Reagan was leaving the White House by helicopter at 1:15 p.m. (1800 GMT) Thursday and was expected to return in the afternoon, Speakes said. At that point, the White House physician, Dr. Daniel Ruge, was planning to issue a statement to reporters, according to Speakes.

In 1967, while governor of California, Reagan underwent surgery to remove calcium deposits in the urinary tract. Speakes said Reagan, who conducted a nationally broadcast news conference Wednesday night, was not experiencing discomfort now.

United States and would remove any incentive for the Soviet Union to negotiate substantial cutbacks in superpower nuclear arsenals.

Reagan instead gave his support to another proposal, which would call for a freeze only after the United States has closed the gap in weapons areas where the administration says the Soviets have an edge. "We cannot afford to repeat past mistakes," Reagan said in apparent reference to past agreements with the Soviets that he and other critics claim forfeited advantages to the Kremlin.

He reaffirmed that his goal is to reduce nuclear weapons dramatically, assuring peace and security. But he said the Soviets now enjoy enough of a "margin of superiority" that "there is risk and there is what I have called several times a window of vulnerability."

The resolution rejected by Reagan is sponsored in the Senate by Mark Hatfield, a senior Republican from Oregon, and Edward Kennedy, Democrat-Massachusetts. It is supported primarily by liberals and has 24 Senate signatures.

The rival resolution that drew his backing already has a majority of the Senate. It is being pushed mostly by such defense-minded senators as John Warner, a Virginia Republican, and Henry O. Jackson, a Washington Democrat. "This is an important measure in the right direction," Reagan said of the Warner-Jackson resolution. He cited its call for reductions in nuclear arsenals through verifiable means with the goal of equal strength on the two sides. "My goal is to reduce nuclear weapons dramatically, assuring peace and security," he said.

Salvador reforms urged

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP) — President Ronald Reagan said Wednesday night that "it would give us great difficulties" if a new right-wing government took over in El Salvador and turned away from social reform. But he declined to say that he would do about it.

At his first prime time White House news conference, Reagan put the emphasis instead on the turnout in El Salvador's national elections Sunday. The divided outcome of that balloting has raised the prospect of a right-wing coalition that might repudiate the policies of president Jose Napoleon Duarte. "We're watching this very carefully," Reagan said. "It would give us great difficulties if the government turned away from the reforms that have been instituted."

Reagan then said all Americans should be inspired at the way the people of El Salvador turned out to vote in the face of threats and violence stemming from the conflict between leftist guerrillas and the U.S.-backed government. Concerning his budget face-off with Congress, Reagan said he is not an inflexible "great stone face" on his high-deficit federal budget, and is willing to listen to proposals for compromise.

He said it is possible that some reductions in the defense budget could be achieved without endangering U.S. security, but he offered no specific compromise along those lines.

The U.S. president's 1983 budget plan has drawn congressional complaints over a deficit now estimated at \$96 billion. Reagan said, "I am listening and I'm not inflexible and remaining a great stone face." He said one of the worst signals his administration could send would be "an outright retreat" from major facets of his tax cuts and spending curbs. "You don't increase taxes in a recession," Reagan said.

He also said the most important thing that can be done to help people suffering due to the United States' economic slump is to continue the drive to reduce government spending. Reagan said there are "possibly some areas" in which defense spending could be curbed without undermining the effort to rebuild U.S. military forces. But he said the administration "can't accept in the defense field some kind of reduction that would set us back" in strengthening American weapons and forces.

Women seen deserting GOP

By Catherine Rais Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 1 — American women are beginning to realize their political power and the impact could be devastating to the Republican Party, according to Kathy Wilson, a Republican who chairs the National Women's Political Caucus.

At a time when the Republican Party is looking forward to another success in the 1984 presidential election and the upcoming congressional elections, women—the majority of voters in the U.S.—are turning to the Democratic Party.

The Republican Party has "sold women right down the drain," said a spokeswoman from the National Organization of Women (NOW) in Washington. Reagan has made it clear that he is for big business and is against the Equal Rights Amendment, she added.

Reagan removed ERA from the Republican platform in 1980—the first time in the past 40 years.

The ERA, which calls for equality of rights for all citizens under the law, would, for example, impose regulations on employers currently not paying equal salaries for equal work on the basis of sex or race. The U.S. Department of Labor recently said that for every one dollar a man earns, a woman earns only 59 cents.

The ERA controversy is not the only bone of contention women have with Reagan and the Republican Party.

Women, generally more pacifist, are weary of Reagan's massive defense budget. The administration's drive to achieve nuclear supremacy on a global scale has triggered much concern among women voters.

Women are voicing protest about Reagan's budget cuts reducing funds for social services. Women have been more often involved with social work in the United States, according to NOW.

The budget cuts and Reagan's economic policies which many democrats describe as catering to the "wealthy white male," have effected women economically as well.

"Women have become the have-nots in society," Eleanor Smel, president of NOW

told the Washington Post. "There is a high percentage of women, perhaps 10 to 15 percent, who feel their economic interests are not being served by the Reagan administration."

Almost one-fifth of the nation's families are now headed by unmarried women and more than half of all women work. As a group, they are paid less than men, and because they lack seniority, are often laid off before men during a recession, Smel added.

Cuellar aims to reactivate talks on Cyprus

UNITED NATIONS, April 1 (R) — Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, on his first trip abroad as U.N. chief, hopes to inject new life into lagging talks on the future of Cyprus.

He will meet Spyros Kyprianou, the Mediterranean island's Greek Cypriot president, in Rome Sunday, and Rauf Denktaş, the Turkish Cypriot leader, in Geneva five days later. U.N. officials fear that sporadic talks between the two communities over the last seven years may be heading for another of their periodic crises, if not a complete breakdown.

Greek Cypriots have voiced growing exasperation over what they regard as lack of progress in efforts to reunite the divided

Brazil official gets \$80,000 roses

SAO PAULO, Brazil, April 1 (AFP) — Paulo Maluf, governor of the state of Sao Paulo, has been accused of spending \$80,000 for flowers to 33 months, or the equivalent of 2,700 dozen roses daily.

Opposition deputy Vanderlei Macris told the provincial Sao Paulo Assembly Wednesday that the governor's total expense account during this period reached the enormous sum of \$6,000,000. "Enough money to build people's homes for 78,000 homeless people, or the equivalent of a laborer's earnings after working for 9,500 years," Macris said. Most of the money spent on expenses was "unjustified," he charged.



SEEING DOUBLE: Amy, left, and Liss Keen, five-year-old identical twins from Dorothy N.J., who both have rheumatoid arthritis and are poster children for the Arthritis Foundation, present President Reagan with stuffed likeness of himself Wednesday. The soft sculpture was presented in Western attire, complete with Western style boots.

Yamani warns of action if firms pressure Nigeria

LONDON, April 1 (R) — Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the Kingdom's oil minister, has confirmed that OPEC is preparing for a meeting to act against oil companies that are trying to get its most vulnerable member, Nigeria, to cut its oil prices.

But he told reporters he hopes it will not be necessary to hold such a meeting of the 13-member Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. OPEC and some of the major oil companies appear to be still locked in a tussle for power in the international oil market.

Sheikh Yamani told an audience of British politicians, bankers and industrialists Wednesday night that it would be unfair if companies used what he said was only a temporary glut to compel revenue-starved Nigeria to cut its oil price. Nigeria charges an OPEC-governed price of \$35.50 a barrel for grades similar to North Sea oil selling at \$31. Many buyers have walked away or threatened to do so.

OPEC fears that if Nigeria's stand collapses, all OPEC's prices could crash including its benchmark or reference price of \$34 for a barrel of Saudi Arabian light crude.

Sheikh Yamani made his comments on Nigeria during a question-and-answer session at a meeting of the European-Atlantic Group, a British international affairs discussion forum. "There is a provision in the OPEC statutes which says that if a member country implementing an OPEC decision is singled out by the oil companies and treated in a way that is against its interests, the other member countries are obliged to meet and discuss actions against those oil companies," he said.

"What we are doing is just preparing ourselves for a meeting to apply an article in the 'OPEC statutes,'" Sheikh Yamani added. Asked by reporters later if he thought such a meeting would be necessary, he replied: "I do not have the latest information yet. I hope not." He was presumably referring to information on the progress of talks in Lagos between the oil companies and the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation. OPEC's news agency, OPECNA, Wednesday quoted official Nigerian sources as saying that some companies had served phase-out notices. The sources said the effect of these could have been to force a substantial cut in Nigerian output.

Uneasy calm marks W. Bank; Israeli military still tense

TEL AVIV, April 1 (Agencies) — The uprising on the Israeli-occupied West Bank appears to give way to an uneasy calm after two weeks of clashes between security forces and demonstrating Palestinians.

But Israeli forces remained on the ready Thursday to deal with any renewed trouble, which first flared after Israeli authorities discharged Arab mayors who support the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The situation in the area was a major issue in talks here Wednesday between British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and Israeli leaders. Lord Carrington met Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir for a third round of discussions Thursday. He had two hours of talks Wednesday with Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

In Belgrade, Yugoslav Vice-President Petar Stambolic condemned recent Israeli actions in the West Bank in a message to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat Wednesday.

officials said. The message said Yugoslavia was deeply concerned by and it "sharply condemns Israeli moves against the Arabs and the Palestinian people... and attempts to impose its civil rule in the West Bank."

Nonaligned Yugoslavia, a long-time supporter of the Arab cause, called in the message for "urgent measures by the international community to stop Israeli aggression in the Middle East and create conditions for finding a just and comprehensive solution of the crisis in the region."

In another development, the PLO representative in Yugoslavia, Ibrahim El-Khatib, told a news conference Wednesday that Israeli aggression and reprisals were aimed at annexing the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

He blamed United States support for Israel and the lack of unity among Arab countries for Israeli moves. Khatib expressed the hope that Egypt would "soon return to the Arab fold."

To attain self-reliance

\$5b Arab farm company mooted

By Ahmad Kamal Khurro Arab News Staff

TAIF, April 1 — The conference of Arab investors has proposed the creation of a joint stock agricultural company with a paid up capital of \$5 billion. Of this, \$500 million will be open to public subscription.

The company will obtain concessions to reclaim land from Arab countries and set up industries that are directly related to its main purpose: to control channels of food supply and achieve regional self-sufficiency in food production. Company stocks would be offered to Arab nationals and the equity ownership will be totally Arab.

Toward this end it will cooperate with other Arab ventures in fertilizers and machinery, market their products and establish joint ventures. Its objectives include an attempt to fill the gap in the agricultural sector, and set up projects to manufacture agricultural implements and water-spraying equipment. It has not yet been decided where the company will be set up.

To follow-up on this tangible outcome of the three-day talks, a committee will be formed with representatives from the Arab League, Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation, the Federation of Arab Chambers of Commerce, and members from Jordan, U.A.E., Bahrain, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Somalia, Iraq, Oman, Kuwait, Qatar, and North Yemen.

Elias T. Gbantus, Assistant Secretary General of the Federation of Arab Chambers

of Commerce said "the follow-up committee will take steps to ensure that the dialogue which has started between businessmen and government officials will continue." It will take action to set up the joint stock company, and will suggest the next venue of the conference which is expected to be held periodically.

The main thrust of the organizers — The Arab League, Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation and the Federation of Arab Chambers — is to formulate a viewpoint for Arab businessmen pertaining to a fuller regional cooperation and economic agreement than has been achieved in the past.

As a first step toward starting a free exchange of ideas between capital-importing and capital-exporting countries, the conference was not entirely successful. There were a few dissenting voices from the business community who wanted concrete measures to promote investment. Although there was a full-line up of countries welcoming investors with open arms some Saudi investors said they would not like to place their money in countries which are not politically stable.

Although the organizers emphasized that Arab funds flowing to the United States and Western countries are beset by insecurity, delegates like Rabee B. Dajani, Director, Washington Office, U.S. Arab Chamber of Commerce insisted that "it is a fact of economic life that Arab funds will continue to flow to America."

(Continued on back page)

Iraq claims

Iran offensive contained

BAGHDAD, April 1 (AFP) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein Thursday denied that Iran had succeeded in driving Iraqi forces back to the international border between the two countries during the Iran's recent "Fath" offensive, beginning March 22.

In a press conference for French newsmen held here, the Iraqi president said that after 18 months of war, Iraqi troops "were still on Iranian territory battling along the 1,000 kms long front." Iran's military strategy, he said, "consisted in concentrating their attack on a single point of our extended front in a bid to break through. But they have not succeeded yet," he said.

Hussein, who charged that Iran was run by a "retrograde regime" with "expansionist" policies, said that the very fact that Iran was still fighting on its own territory proved that Baghdad had scored a "victory" against Tehran's "fanaticism" and "racism." "Our victory," he said, "is a victory for all forces for progress, development and the flourishing of mankind."

Hussein told French newsmen that "a foreign power" had exploited Iran's bid to extend its frontiers. Ties between Iraq and the Soviet Union were "good now," he said, adding that the visit to Baghdad early this week by Jordan's King Hussein was due to the "special" ties between the two states.

Commenting on Tehran's recent offensive in Khuzestan province, diplomatic sources said here that the attacks failed to meet their goal — to drive Iraqi troops back to the border. The Iraqi army, they said, initially retreated when Iranian troops poured in from Dezful as from March 22, but then successfully contained the raid last Sunday some 10 kms from the border.

The Iranian move aimed at driving a wedge through Iraqi forces stationed along the front, cutting off contact between Iraqis posted on the central and southern sectors of the front, the sources said. While both armies suffered heavy losses in the first phase of the offensive, Iraqi sources said that fighting had died down after Iran's second phase, launched last Monday, some 40 kms south of the first.

Diplomatic sources here said that the Iraqi retreat was apparently inspired by a well-known Soviet tactic of containing an attack by allowing the enemy to drive through into a pocket to encircle them.

The sources said that it was too early yet to say that Iran's Fath offensive had reversed the cards. But with its two newly-won pockets of territory, Iran could, for the first time since the war began in September 1980, harass Iraqi territory with long-range artillery as long as it defended its rear.

On row with Argentina

U.K. admits U.S. mediation bid

LONDON, April 1 (AFP) — The Foreign Office Thursday confirmed that the United States was trying to mediate in the British dispute with Argentina over the Falklands, as British Minister of State at the Foreign Office Richard Luce postponed a visit to Mexico owing to the "potentially dangerous" situation.

An official spokesman confirmed press reports that U.S. Ambassador in Buenos Aires Harry Shlaudeman had met Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez Wednesday night to discuss the Falklands. "In a situation like this, it is usual to consult one's friends," the spokesman said. He added that the decision to put off Luce's trip, to begin Thursday, was also motivated by Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington's absence on an official visit to Israel.

Meanwhile, the governor of the south Atlantic archipelago, Rex Hunt, reported by telephone from Port Stanley that Argentina had rejected the latest British proposals in the crisis. These were presumably put forward when Britain's ambassador in Buenos Aires Anthony Williams met Mendez Wednesday night.

Williams had declined to comment on his meeting, at which he was thought to have delivered a note from London. But Hunt said that the proposal rejected by Argentina had been to legalize the position of 12 Argentinian scrap metal dealers who landed on the Falklands' dependency of south Georgia March 19 without complying with British immigration formalities.

The archipelago, some 800 kms off the Argentine coast, has been ruled by Britain since 1833, but Britain's sovereignty has always been contested by Argentina. South Georgia lies a further 1,400 kms east of the Falklands.

The 12 had a valid contract to dismantle an old whaling station, but British authorities complained that they had hoisted an Argentinian flag. Argentina immediately announced that it would give fullest support to its nationals and sent naval vessels of the archipelago.

Asked about the rejection of its proposals Thursday, the foreign office would only reiterate its determination to work out a "diplomatic solution to the problem." The government refused to give any details of "precautionary measures" announced.

Despite official reticence, several military experts have commented favorably on leaked reports that a nuclear powered submarine, *The Superb*, would be in the Falklands by the weekend.

A senior official of the International Strategic Studies Institute commented that the Hunter class submarine was capable of sinking all Argentine naval vessels in the archipelago, including the aircraft carrier *May 25*.

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Prince Naif reveals

Mutual security pacts preceded, foiled subversive act in Bahrain

RIYADH, April 1 (SPA) — The security cooperation agreements signed by the Kingdom and several member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) were not directly prompted by subversive activities discovered in Bahrain, according to Interior Minister Prince Naif.

In an interview to be published by *Al-Yamamah* magazine Friday, Prince Naif said:

Mayaz to introduce new cookers

By Suresh Shah
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, April 1 — There is good news for housewives in the Kingdom. Mayaz International will soon introduce a revolutionary concept in food roasting and cooking known as "tandoor multipurpose."

Prince Abdul Rahman ibn Mubarak ibn Abdul Rahman Al-Saud, chairman of Mayaz International, has acquired distribution rights for Saudi Arabia from its Indian inventor J.S. Pall, chairman of Dimpal International of New Delhi.

Prince Abdul Rahman told *Arab News* Thursday that an initial trial order has been placed and the first shipment is expected in two months.

Pall said this double-walled, insulated metallic dome-shaped tandoor, weighing hardly 1.5 kilograms, absorbs heat from a gas, or an electric or a kerosene oil burner

that discussions on such agreements were under way before the Bahrain incidents. However, the conspiracy reaffirmed their importance and speeded their conclusion, he added.

The prince reiterated that Saudi Arabia will spare no effort to achieve security, stability, and joint and equal amity among the GCC states. He said he is confident that all

in five to seven minutes. Chicken, fish, mutton or vegetables are hung into the cavity of the tandoor.

But, unlike the other methods of roasting by a process of dehydration, in this gadget, it is done in the steam and juices generated by the stuff itself. The chicken, roasted up to the bones, without the use of fat, oil or butter, is soft, juicy and full of vitamins and other values, which takes hardly 12-15 minutes, Pall claims.

Even bread and other tandoori delicacies available in hotels and restaurants, can be made at home with the help of this gadget. It comes in three sizes. A domestic model is meant for a family of six to eight persons; a commercial model for a big family, restaurants and parties; and king size model, where a small lamb can be roasted, is suitable for the hotels, hospital kitchens, police or canteens, he added.

leaders of member states will shoulder their responsibilities.

Prince Naif said that practical planning and contingency plans have been taken recently for comprehensive coordination among these states.

"What happened in Bahrain, despite its negative aspects, was a positive indication to take precautions and draw up detailed plans to cope with such types of subversive activities," he said.

The interior minister called on all Arab states, without discrimination, to strive for constructive and frank security cooperation along the lines of solidarity.

"The Arab Interior Ministers' Council is striving to achieve practical concepts which materialize these aspirations," Prince Naif said.

He warned against the dangers of the continuity of the Iraq-Iran war on world security, and peace and not only in the Gulf region. Prince Naif renewed the Kingdom's appeal for Arab and Islamic solidarity.

Discussing another subject, Prince Naif said that this year's pilgrimage plan has not been completed yet. Some projects, which are expected to facilitate traffic inside the holy places, will be completed before the pilgrimage season.

JEDDAH (SPA) — Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Habib Chatti urged Pope Paul Wednesday to exert personal efforts for checking what he said was "Israeli inhuman acts in the occupied Arab territories."

Chatti, in a special message to the Pope sent on behalf of the OIC, highlighted the current deteriorating situation in the occupied Arab territories. He disclosed a chain of inhuman acts perpetrated against the mayors of West Bank towns by the Israeli colonization forces.

SANAA (SPA) — North Yemen Prime Minister Abdul Karim Al-Riani conferred Thursday with the Saudi Arabian Ambassador here Sheikh Trad Al-Harthi on means of enhancing bilateral relations between the countries. Later on, Harthi met with Foreign Minister Ali Lutf Al-Thawri to discuss matters of mutual interest.

ABU DHABI (SPA) — Rashed Abdullah, United Arab Emirates state minister for foreign affairs, conferred here Wednesday with Saudi Arabian Ambassador — Sheikh Sulaiman Al-Fawzan. Talks dealt with bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest.

RIYADH (SPA) — A school for children of National Guard personnel at Khasheem



(Photo by Mohammed Ibrahim)
MONUMENT: A new monument built by Jeddah Municipality at Palestine Road's intersection with the Sahafa (press) street. The red pen and ink pot, the symbol of literacy, was placed recently in the planned press locality. So far, *Al-Madinah* and *Al-Bilad* have opened offices there. *Okaz* and *Saudi Gazette* are located in the nearby Sabeen Street.

BRIEFS

Al-Ain held its annual ceremony Wednesday to honor distinguished students. Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Thanyan, Riyadh's education director, who chaired the ceremony handed awards to the students. Also attending were Sulaiman Al-Zuhair, the Guard's director for cultural and educational affairs, and other officials.

JEDDAH (SPA) — White color also has been decreed for Jeddah's beaches, *Al-Madinah* reported Thursday. Jeddah Municipality, to embellish the 'Bride of the Red Sea', and believing that white is the master of all colors, has decided to cover all of north Jeddah's Corniche beaches with white sand which is abundant in the desert on Makkah Road.

JEDDAH (SPA) — Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference received Thursday ambassadors of the United States, Sierra Leone and Iraq. He briefed the U.S. envoy on the organization's stand in regard to the current developments in the occupied Arab territories, while resumption of Sierra Leone's membership in the OIC was the topic of talks with that country's ambassador. OIC-Iraq relations were reviewed during the meeting with the Iraqi envoy.

Gulf agencies begin talks

Jeddah information center opens

JEDDAH, April 1 (SPA) — The Jeddah information center, one of a series, has been completed and will be opened shortly, it was announced Thursday. The center, designed according to the latest techniques, comprises a 350-seat hall, a theater, movie show hall, a library and immediate translation facilities.

The center is part of a plan by the Information Ministry aimed at expanding information and cultural services to citizens and keep them informed about the development in the Kingdom. The center also will organize lectures, and seminars, in addition to distributing informative publications and cultural books.

Similar centers have already been opened in Makkah, Riyadh, Qasim and Ahsa, while others for Abha, Hail and Dammam are to be built next year.

In a separate development, directors of news agencies in Gulf countries opened a meeting in Manama, Bahrain, Thursday to discuss increasing cooperation between the Gulf News Agency and agencies of the region.

The directors also will discuss resolutions of the Gulf news agency adopted by its board during its recent session in Kuwait, in addition to drawing up a plan for an international transmission network for the Gulf agency. Other subjects to be covered by the directors include exchange of news.

Bahraini Information Minister Tariq Al-Muayed, chairman of the Gulf news agency, received the directors earlier in the day to discuss the broadlines for developing the agency. The meeting coincides with the fourth anniversary of the Gulf news agency

Pakistan minister holds more talks

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, April 1 — Pakistan Labor Minister Ghulam Dastagir Khan held meetings with bankers, PIA officials and travel agents here Thursday before leaving for Makkah to perform the umrah. He scheduled to leave for Bahrain April 4, concluding his week-long visit to the Kingdom.

Addressing a gathering of Pakistani expatriates in Jeddah Wednesday night, Khan said he was happy to know that their performance was greatly admired. He was referring to his talks with Interior Minister Prince Naif, General Organization of Social Insurance Governor Sheikh Muhammad Al-Fayez and visits to work sites.

Khan said that Pakistan has achieved self-sufficiency in wheat production and will start

exporting it to the Gulf states in the next few years. He added that the Pakistan government is providing various incentives to growers for increasing their productivity.

He also said the industrial output in Pakistan had improved and the country had now begun producing machinery and plants for sugar, ghee and cement factories. Khan is currently on an official visit to the Kingdom to hold talks with the Kingdom's officials on boosting manpower cooperation.

He said stringent measures had been taken in Pakistan to curb the malpractices of private recruiting agencies. Licenses of about 800 agencies had been canceled and stricter measures will be taken against private recruiting agencies if found indulging in malpractices, he added.

'Swiss rolls' import causes stir

LONDON, April 1 (AP) — Swiss rolls—a tasty, jam-filled cake—exported to Saudi Arabia by a British company has sparked a row with the Swiss embassy here.

The embassy has told the British bakery that it objects to the firm's exports of Swiss rolls to the Middle East. It stepped in when it discovered that Adams Biscuits, of Uttroxteter in Staffordshire, had sent some 70,000 Swiss rolls to the Kingdom.

Embassy officials say they told the firm they didn't mind the cake being sold as Swiss in Britain, but they fear it might

believe the product actually was manufactured in Switzerland.

The dispute, which first surfaced on a local British Broadcasting Corp. radio station, has so escalated that talks are now planned between the embassy and the Cake and Biscuit Alliance, the trade association to which Adams belongs. A spokesman at the Swiss embassy said Thursday: "We have raised the issue (because) we feel the name 'Swiss' should not be used on products that are sold abroad."

Prayer Times

	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Friday						
Fajr (Dawn)	4:48	4:48	4:19	4:05	4:30	4:58
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:24	12:25	11:57	11:43	12:08	12:37
Asr (Afternoon)	3:50	3:53	3:25	3:13	3:37	4:08
Maghreb (Sunset)	6:37	6:39	6:10	5:58	6:22	6:53
Isha (Night)	8:07	8:09	7:40	7:28	7:52	8:23

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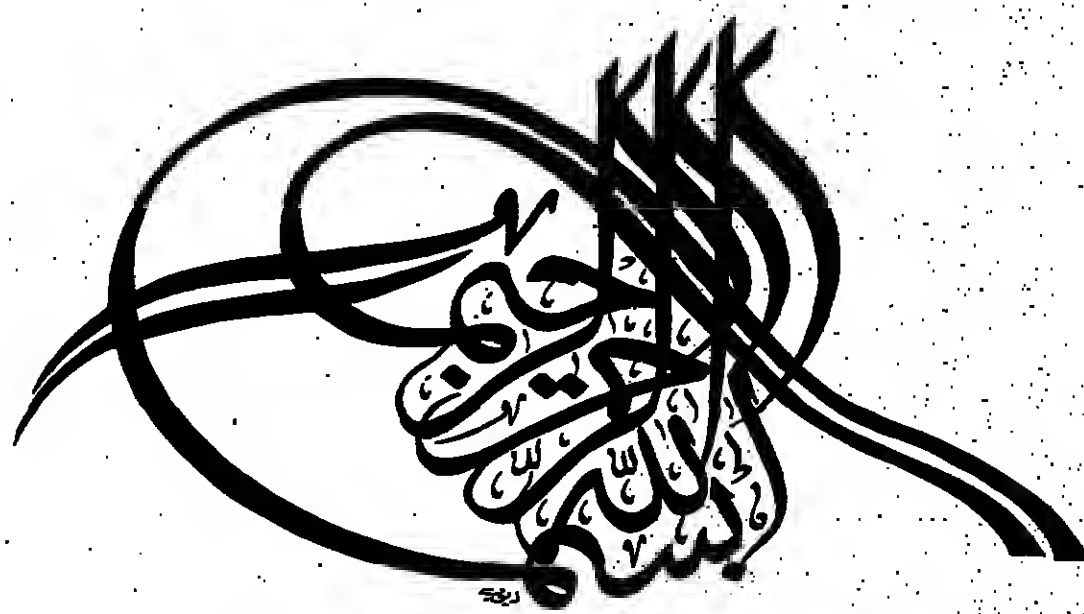
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U.S.-Israel alliance still valid, Begin says

TEL AVIV, April 1 (AP) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin said Wednesday that the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance, suspended by the Reagan administration last December in response to Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights, was still in effect.

Speaking in Knesset on an opposition motion that the alliance be debated, Begin said U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig had notified him that the agreement was not suspended. "If it was not suspended, it is (still) valid," Begin said.

In a blistering attack on the United States last Dec. 20, Begin told U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis that if the administration said the agreement was suspended, Israel would interpret it as canceled.

Defense Minister Ariel Sharon signed the memorandum of understanding with Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger last November.

Madrid, Rabat prolong fishing pact

RABAT, April 1 (R) — A Spanish-Moroccan fishing accord which was due to expire Wednesday has been prolonged until the end of the year, the Moroccan news agency MAP reported.

The prolongation of the existing temporary accord implied that bilateral negotiations conducted earlier this month by high-ranking Spanish and Moroccan delegations had failed to produce an agreement. Two weeks ago, Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca and the Spanish Minister of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries Jose Luis Alvarez, led the talks with Moroccan officials and also conferred with King Hassan.

Some 1,300 Spanish trawlers and about

Sharon was quoted by Israel as telling Knesset Wednesday that the agreement had already been activated and included cooperation in areas in which there had been no previous ties between the two countries. U.S. officials in Tel Aviv said they could not comment on Sharon's remarks.

According to the terms of the memorandum, the agreement was to be implemented after both countries took steps to put it into effect. The Reagan administration was to notify Congress, and Begin's cabinet was to ratify the memorandum.

But in the wake of the Golan annexation, neither country took formal steps to implement the agreement. The motion to debate the memorandum in Knesset, sponsored by the Jewish Shinit (change) movement, failed to win a majority and was struck from the agenda.

600 smaller fishing boats operate in Moroccan coastal waters under the accord and several of them were seized by Moroccan Coast Guards recently for alleged infringement of fishing regulations.

The Moroccan agency said the period between now and the end of the year would allow the two countries to "set up a vast program of association within the framework of the new vision allying Spanish technology with Moroccan resource and structures."

It gave no indication of why the negotiations were stalled, but Spanish sources said it was because Morocco had made substantial demands for other kinds of economic aid in return for fishing rights.

Pakistan, Iran plan cultural accord

ISLAMABAD, April 1 (R) — Pakistan and Iran have agreed to set up a joint ministerial commission on education and to sign a new cultural protocol, an official statement said.

The decision was taken during a visit by Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, who had two rounds of talks Wednesday with Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahibzada Yaqub Khan. No details of the discussions were disclosed.

Ethiopia using gas, say Eritreans

KUWAIT, April 1 (AP) — The Eritrean Liberation Front accused Ethiopian government forces Wednesday of using biological warfare weapons "for the third time since mid-February" in battles over the past two days.

The weapons used included chemical agents and poison gas unleashed by Ethiopian aircraft and land forces in onslaughts

The cooperation agreement was worked out in separate meetings between officials of the two countries. The statement said the ministerial commission would facilitate visits of students, educationalists and research fellows and exchange of information.

The cultural protocol envisaged exchanges in the fields of films, paintings, calligraphy, archives, architecture, archaeology, information and tourism.

against Eritrean positions, the front said in a communique distributed here. Eritrean forces downed a MiG-21 and a MiG-23 "seen falling in flames southeast of the Eritrean capital of Asmara," the communique said, adding that 230 Ethiopian government soldiers were killed, 380 wounded and five captured. It gave no figures on Eritrean casualties.

Palestinians entitled to rights -- Carrington

TEL AVIV, April (Agencies) — Lord Carrington said here Wednesday that the Palestinians were entitled to choose their future and again called for including the Palestine Liberation Organization in the Mideast peace talks.

Speaking as a guest at a state dinner, Carrington said, "If we demand the right of Israel to live in peace and security, we must be prepared for these rights to be accorded to others," Carrington said explaining his support for self-determination.

Carrington said members of the European Economic Community adhered to the principles of the Venice Declaration of 1980 calling for the PLO to be "associated" with the peace talks. Israel rejected the declaration, which has been a thorn in its relations with Europe since then.

Carrington said, however, that PLO recognition of Israel's right to live securely was a prerequisite to negotiations with it. Britain would not try to impose its policy on Israel,

but neither could agree "to mind our own business," he said. "What happens in this part of the world does affect our own interests and we cannot opt out."

Begin, in a one-hour meeting with Carrington earlier, said Europe's demand for self-determination "puts Egypt on the spot," since Cairo could not demand less than the positions put forward by Europe, reported Begin's spokesman Uri Urat. Begin complained to the British foreign secretary that European support for Palestinian self-determination was complicating negotiations with Egypt on the occupied Arab territories.

Foreign Minister Shamir urged Western Europe to stop pressing the Zionist state to make concessions to the Arabs. He also asked the West Europeans not to support proposals "which we consider dangerous to our people." He appeared to be alluding to the EEC's call for self-determination for Palestinians.

Israeli posts set up in W. Bank, Gaza

TEL AVIV, April 1 (Agencies) — Israel has set up 40 new observation posts in the West Bank and Gaza, Israeli radio reported Thursday, causing speculation that they could be the start of new settlements.

The radio, backed up by the independent newspaper Haaretz, said that the posts had been ordered by Defense Minister Ariel Sharon. For the moment, the positions are exclusively military. Haaretz said that they had been noticed only by the Israeli flag appearing on hilltops and crossroads.

But observers pointed out that the posts were under army jurisdiction, and did not require the authorization of the ministerial committee monitoring new settlements or of the agricultural department of the Jewish agency.

The posts are manned by small units of men and women of the agriculture-soldier corps, withdrawn from the Kibbutz where they were fulfilling their military service obligations with farm work.

Such units have in the past been sent in to set up new colonies in the occupied territories, later handed over to civilians.

Haaretz said that the Kibbutz movement had lodged a staff protest at the withdrawal of the young men and women from their farms. An Israeli military spokesman would say only that "the army sets up such posts from time to time, as they are necessary to the security of the territories."

He refused to give any details, sheltering behind military practice in not revealing its operations.

Meanwhile, Israeli troops in the recently annexed Golan Heights continued their blockade of four Golan Arab villages Thursday as authorities distributed Israeli identity cards, the military said. The blockades were to have been lifted at midnight Wednesday, but military sources said they were maintained because of "continuing incitement" against Israeli rule in the strategic plateau occupied from Syria in the 1967 Mideast war.

The Golan has been on general strike since Feb. 14 to protest Israel's annexation of the Golan last December. The army closed off their villages Feb. 25 and prevented outsiders, including journalists, from reaching them.

BRIEFS

Jamaluddin Ahmad and Establishment Minister Maj. Gen. Majidul Huq.

CAIRO, (AP) — Cairo airport officials stopped an attempt to smuggle 21 solid gold ingots worth \$428,571 to Kuwait, security sources Thursday said.

CAIRO, (R) — Somali President Siad Barre arrived here Thursday and held immediate talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on Middle East and African developments.

TEHRAN, (AFP) — Three car passengers fired on Iranian guards outside the Italian embassy Wednesday evening according to diplomatic sources. The guards fired back.

Area closed to civilians Hardliners' attempt to land in Sinai foiled by Israel navy

YAMIT, Sinai, April 1 (R) — The Israeli Navy Thursday intercepted scores of Jewish hardliners attempting to land from the sea in northern Sinai, which was closed to civilians at Wednesday midnight prior to its handover to Egypt later this month.

Military sources said about seven yachts which sailed from Tel Aviv during the night were intercepted by patrol boats off the occupied Gaza Strip shortly before they were due to anchor near the north Sinai coast. The Zionist hardliners on board attempted to join hundreds more opponents of the April 25 handover who remained in the region in defiance of Sinai's closure by the military command Wednesday night.

The peninsula was declared out of bounds after an exodus of thousands of Israeli residents from this coastal town and 13 neighboring agricultural settlements. The settlers completed the pullout only hours before the Knesset put the seal early Thursday morning on a law setting out the exact amount of com-

pensation residents will get for abandoning their property.

The Israeli hardliners, members of the "movement to stop the withdrawal" from Sinai, have vowed to resist their eviction. They have set up positions on rooftops and in air raid shelters and some extremists have threatened to use arms. Prime Minister Menachem Begin has, however, pledged to push ahead with the withdrawal according to the timetable of the 1979 peace treaty with Egypt.

The authorities have threatened to cut electricity, water and food supplies to the hardliners still staying in Sinai. But no firm word came from the military command on how it intended to force total evacuation of the settlers.

Scores of lorries poured out of Yamit and 13 neighboring farm settlements Wednesday, packed with the belongings of families who now have to set up new homes in Israel itself.

Kuwaiti official denies Iran claims

KUWAIT, April 1 (AP) — Kuwait denied Thursday Iranian claims that a number of Arab volunteers fighting alongside Iraq in its war with Iran had fled to Kuwait.

"This is without any basis of truth...and those circulating such rumors should first visit Kuwait and ascertain there is nothing to hide," a high-ranking Kuwaiti official was quoted as saying by the newspaper Al-Qabas.

Meanwhile Defense Minister Salem Al Sabah said Kuwait is "exerting continuous efforts to complete building an anti-aircraft missile" system. He said in a statement to the newspaper Al-Qabas that the system is being complemented by "sophisticated ground defenses to protect Kuwaiti airspace as well as strategic and vital installations." The minister gave no details on the type or number of missiles involved.

The missile system comes as part of "an integrated strategy for building armed forces

Car bomb kills two in Beirut

BEIRUT, April 1 (AP) — A car laden with 40 kilograms of explosives went off prematurely as it crossed the dividing line between east and west Beirut Wednesday, killing the male driver and a female companion and wounding four pedestrians, the privately-owned Voice of Lebanon radio station reported.

The radio, which speaks for the rightist Phalangists, said a red Italian-made Fiat car exploded 200 meters east of the commercial quarter at 7:15 p.m. (1715 GMT) and that 15 minutes later another car bomb was discovered and defused in the eastern sector.

The second car was described as a white Mercedes Benz laden with 50 kilograms of explosives. It was parked a few hundred yards from the scene of the first blast.

10 die in Pathan tribal clashes

PESHAWAR, April 1 (R) — At least 10 persons have been killed and many wounded in five days of clashes between two Pathan tribes in an area of northwestern Pakistan where four Afghan refugee camps are located, tribal sources said Wednesday.

The sources said the clashes were continuing between the two groups in a dispute over a tract of land 32 kms northwest of Peshawar, the capital of Northwest Frontier Province.

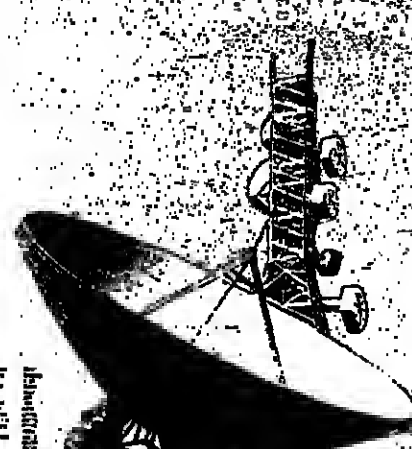
No official comment was available of the dispute but it was reported that all traffic in the area was suspended because of the fighting. The tribal sources said the fighting started when men from one tribe attacked the other and looted their shops.

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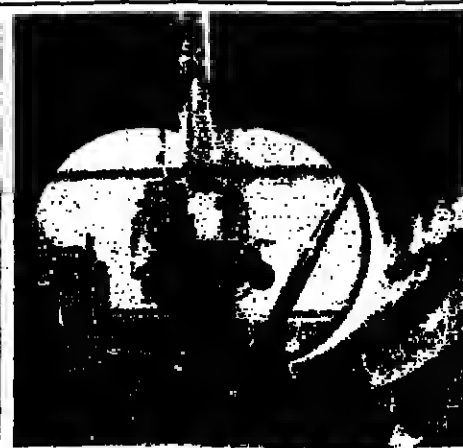
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That had phone connection to Sanaa may be a thing of the past when a recently signed \$18 million microwave project links Saudi Arabia with North and South Yemen, Somalia and Djibouti. The venture is only one link in a chain of ongoing telecommunications projects designed to bring the Kingdom closer to its Arab neighbors. Page 20



The fiberglass tank industry in the Kingdom has swollen to include 13 licensed firms. Competition is fierce, both among themselves and with imports, but two Jeddah-based manufacturers have found niches in the market. Page 37



Jeddah, Taif and Makkah will each get new sewage treatment plants under an SR4.5 billion mass of new projects approved last week by the Western Region Water and Sewage Authority. Thousands of kilometers of new water and sewage lines will be laid. Page 4

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On Security Council debate

U.S. envoy attacks Nicaragua

UNITED NATIONS, April 1 (AP) — U.S. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick complained Wednesday that Nicaragua, with Soviet and Cuban encouragement, had drawn out a U.N. Security Council debate to distract attention from elections in El Salvador and repressive measures at home.

Demonstrations mark anniversary of Kosovo unrest

BELGRADE, April 1 (AFP) — Several hundred students demonstrated Wednesday night at the University of Pristina in the predominantly Albanian autonomous region of Kosovo, on the eve of the first anniversary of major unrest there last year, the newspaper *Politika* reported Thursday.

The students gathered on the campus and chanted slogans. The report said the students "became unruly" and police "used energetic means" to intervene to disperse them. A large number of persons were arrested, and the university precincts were cordoned off, *Politika* said.

Last year's disturbances were largely attributed to Albanian nationalist elements. Kosovo lies just northeast of the Albanian border. On March 11, demonstrations in Pristina and other towns marked the anniversary of the outbreak of last year's unrest.

The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said Thursday that an "enemy attempt at provocation" had failed Wednesday night at Pristina University. The agency said the disturbance was caused by a quarrel at the university canteen. Calm was restored "after five minutes", Tanjug said.

U.S. Army gets M1 battle tanks

WARREN, Michigan, April 1 (AP) — The U.S. Army on Wednesday took delivery of the first of its controversial M1 battle tanks produced at the Detroit Arsenal tank plant.

"The M1's departure from conventional tanks can be likened to the revolution in the aircraft industry with the introduction of jets," said J.D. New, vice president for manufacturing at General Dynamics Corp. land systems division.

General Dynamics produces the tank at the government-owned Arsenal. The firm last month purchased the original contractor for the tank, Chrysler Defense Inc., a Chrysler Corp. subsidiary.

The army plans to buy 7,058 M1s through the 1980s. The \$1.7 million, 60-ton tank is the "finest combat vehicle in the world today," said Maj. Gen. Duane D. Ball, program manager for the project.

NATO meetings set

FUNCHAL, Madeira, April 1 (AFP) — The assembly of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) will hold its spring session in this autonomous Portuguese Atlantic territory starting May 28. The five NATO parliamentary committees — political, military, economic, scientific and technical — will meet on May 28 and 29, with a general debate on May 31, according to NATO sources in Brussels.

The session will concentrate on Spain's admission to the alliance, defense needs of individual member states, the situation in Poland and worldwide terrorism, informed sources here said.

had ended. Under a system of rotating the presidency among the 15 council members on a monthly basis, Ambassador Kamanda Wa Kamanda of Zaire assumes the chair for April.

Two items begun under Mrs. Kirkpatrick's chairmanship remain before the council — Nicaragua's complaint of alleged U.S. intervention in Central America and an Arab complaint against Israel's crackdown on Arab demonstrators in occupied territories. There was speculation that Nicaragua had held off introducing a resolution until the American envoy's term was over.

"I'm delighted that my term as president has ended," Mrs. Kirkpatrick said after the fifth day of the Nicaraguan debate. "It was a very interesting experience. I've missed three cabinet meetings (in Washington), two meetings of the (U.S.) National Security Council and a good deal of sleep. I lost two weekends... It's been an arduous job."

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, a coo-diplomat who formerly was a political science professor at Georgetown University, drew praise for the way she was able to keep two separate debates on parallel tracks. The veteran British diplomat, Sir Anthony Parsons, told her while addressing the council that her performance could serve as a "lesson to us more orthodox bureaucrats."

But some of Nicaragua's supporters were described as upset that Mrs. Kirkpatrick turned over the chair to a deputy last Monday afternoon so that she could hold private consultations with the chief delegates of other Western council members at her residence. Her absence was viewed as an expression of displeasure with the proceedings.

Of the Nicaraguan debate, she said on Wednesday that she thought "there was an effort made by the government of Nicaragua and some of their principal international supporters like the Soviet Union (and) Cuba ... to draw out this debate."

She said there had been an appeal to members of the 93-nation nonaligned movement

"to speak even if they simply spoke to evoke general principles of nonalignment." Fourteen more countries spoke on Wednesday, including Libya, the Congo, Syria and Algeria.

The reason for the protracted debate, she contended, was to distract attention from last Sunday's Salvadoran election and from the "increasing repression associated with the state of emergency that was applied in Nicaragua."

Nicaragua has dismissed U.S. denials of aggressive intentions as attempt to divert attention from preparations for an American-backed invasion of that Central American country. Nicaraguan Ambassador Javier Chamorro Mora, in a letter released here on Wednesday, also challenged the U.S. position that the political dispute between Managua and Washington rightly belonged before the Organization of American States and not the U.N. Security Council. The letter was addressed to the council president.

By making Nicaragua out to be "an appendage of Cuba and the Soviet Union," Chamorro wrote, the United States was pursuing a policy similar to that adopted prior to past U.S. interventions in Guatemala, Cuba and the Dominican Republic.

"A few days before each invasion, the highest spokesmen of the government of the United States affirmed that their government had no intention of intervening in, or committing aggression against, those three Latin American countries."

"In all three cases the invasion occurred. The government of Guatemala was overthrown, the right to self-determination of the Dominican people was thwarted by the military force of the marines who landed in their country, and in the case of Cuba, which is exactly what is happening in the case of Nicaragua, mercenaries and followers on an old ally, Sgt. Fulgencio Batista were trained in United States territory."

Wonder hit tops pop chart

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP) — Stevie Wonder took "That Girl" to the No. 1 position Wednesday among best-selling single pop records in the United States. The Wonder hit topped up from second place a week ago in the *Cashbox* magazine chart.

Joan Jett and the Blackhearts slipped from the top to second spot with their "I Love Rock 'n' Roll," and the Go-Gos moved up one notch to third with "We Got the Beat."

Last week's No. 3 hit, "Centerfold" by the J. Geils Band, moved down to fourth. But the Geils group also had a second hit in the *Cashbox* top ten pop chart this week, "Freeze Frame-Flamethrower," up from 11th to 8th.

As for the Country and Western singles, Merle Haggard's "Big City" took over the top spot in the *Cashbox* magazine chart. "Bobbie Sue" by the Oak Ridge Boys was second, and Conway Twitty's "The Clown" was third.

The ten top pop singles, as rated by *Cashbox*, with last week's positions in brackets:

- (1) "That Girl" — Stevie Wonder.
 - (2) "I Love Rock 'n' Roll" — Joan Jett and the Blackhearts.
 - (3) "We Got the Beat" — Go-Gos.
 - (4) "Centerfold" — J. Geils Band.
 - (5) "Make a Move on Me" — Olivia Newton-John.
 - (6) "Open Arms" — Journey.
 - (7) "Main Theme from *Chariots of Fire*" — Vangelis.
 - (8) "Freeze Frame-Flamethrower" — J. Geils Band.
 - (9) "Key Largo" — Bertie Higgins.
 - (10) "Pac-Man Fever" — Buckner and Garcia.
- The ten top Country-Western singles, as rated by *Cashbox*, with last week's positions in brackets:
- (1) "Big City" — Merle Haggard.
 - (2) "Bobbie Sue" — Oak Ridge Boys.
 - (3) "The Clown" — Conway Twitty.
 - (4) "Another Sleepless Night" — Anne Murray.
 - (5) "Same Ole Me" — George Jones.
 - (6) "Tennessee Rose" — Emmylou Harris.
 - (7) "Through the Years" — Keooy Rogers.
 - (8) "A Country Boy Can Survive" — Hank Williams Jr.
 - (9) "Be There for Me Baby" — Johnny Lee.
 - (10) "Crying My Heart Out Over You" — Ricky Skaggs.
- In Britain, Eric Clapton topped up the best-selling singles chart this week with his 1960s classic, "Layla," recorded in days of metamorphosis as Derek and the Dominoes.
- "Layla" lay at No. 3, up seven slots, closing in on the eccentric Goombay Dance Band at No. 1 for the second straight week with "Seven Tears," a sleeper first cut 18 months ago.
- Japan, a sleek British band of peroxide mods, jumped in to No. 6 from No. 19 last week with "Ghosts."
- This week's top 10, as listed by *Melody Maker*, with last week's placings in brackets:
- (1) "Seven Tears" — Goombay Dance Band.
 - (2) "Just an Illusion" — Imagination.
 - (3) "Layla" — Derek and the Dominoes.
 - (4) "Poison Arrow" — ABC.
 - (5) "Quiereme Mucho (Yours)" — Julio Iglesias.
 - (6) "Ghosts" — Japan.
 - (7) "The Lion Sleeps Tonight" — Tight Fit.
 - (8) "Party Fears Two" — Associates.
 - (9) "Mickey" — Toni Basil.
 - (10) "Damned Don't Cry" — Visage.

NASA plans permanent space station

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AFP) — The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is dusting off plans for building a permanent space station following the success of the space shuttle *Columbia*'s third flight, according to American aviation sources.

NASA's assistant director, Hans Mark, said recently that the construction of a space station was the next major objective "after we have the shuttle operating". Mark, a former Air Force secretary under President Carter, has always been a strong advocate of a permanent American presence in space.

The Pentagon for its part is known to be pressing for a military observation post in space which could also serve as a platform for new weapons like lasers capable of destroying enemy satellites.

NASA, which has several projects for a space station in reserve, has stated that the first components of a space station could be lofted into orbit around the earth in 1990 if

Cost estimated at \$9b

NASA plans permanent space station

a decision is reached in Washington within the next two years.

NASA is counting on the Pentagon to help persuade President Reagan to make available the necessary funds for a space station. The Pentagon is watching with growing concern the progress made by the Soviet Union in the military use of space.

The U.S. expects the Soviets to have a "large, permanent manned orbital space complex to be operational by about 1990" with the capability of effectively attacking ground, sea and air targets from space. U.S. Undersecretary of State for Defense Richard Delauer told Congress recently.

A study by the Houston (Texas) space center showed that an orbital station, manned by eight to 16 persons, would cost about \$9,000 million. The space shuttle would take six flights to ferry the components of such a space station into an orbit around the earth at an altitude of 360 to 400 kms, according to Clark Covington, director for

research at the Houston center.

NASA plans for an orbital station comprise: two service modules containing power generators and propulsion units; two pressurized cylinders, 13 meters long, in which the crew would have its living quarters and working area, and a movable crane which would be used to assemble new sections of the space station and to unload or load the space shuttle's hold.

Passageways would link the various parts of the space station which would be powered by solar energy. The station could house scientific research laboratories and a workshop in which products could be manufactured in a state of weightlessness.

The space shuttle would resupply the station every three months. The station could also launch communications satellites into geostationary orbit at an altitude of 36,000 kms. Because of the high cost of the project, NASA has considered international participation.

Jail situation boiling over in Sao Paulo

SAO PAULO, April 1 (AFP) — With one Brazilian in jail for every 2,000 inhabitants, according to Justice Ministry figures, the prison situation is boiling over, especially here in Sao Paulo.

The Sao Paulo Central prison was built to house 2,500 inmates, but currently holds almost 6,000. On Monday, the situation erupted into rebellion, with two days' riots leaving 18 dead. A general uprising was only averted by massive military police intervention, and Sao Paulo state prisons director Omar Cassim admitted later that he had "expected far worse". The day before the mutiny a prisoner was murdered by his cell mates.

But cases of torture among prisoners, escapes, mutinies and in-jail arms traffic are rampant across the country. On Wednesday, the day after the Sao Paulo riots, 37 prisoners broke out in Amparo, a few hundred kms from the city. The same day, a dozen teenagers attempted to escape from a juvenile detention center in Sao Paulo.

The Justice Ministry statistics acknowledge that of the country's 60,000 prisoners, almost 9,000 were over capacity. But some sources charge that the Justice Ministry played down the problem, and that the true figure is around 100,000 in jail. These sources say that the ministry has failed to take into account people held in police stations. These cells, only intended to hold people up to their trial, in fact, take the overflow from the prisons.

Regular reports appear in the Brazilian press on the problem, especially in the cities. Only recently, articles denounced the ill-treatment of detainees in Salvador de Bahia, on the northern coast.

The archbishop of Rio de Janeiro, Eugenio Cardinal Salles, spoke out on the issue late last year, denouncing torture of prisoners in Ilha Grande jail. Writing on the same case, *Isis* magazine charged that torture had become "routine" in Brazilian jails. It said that the director of the Ilha Grande jail had rounded up a number of prisoners in the canteen and ordered warders to beat them up.

BRIEFS

VATICAN CITY, (AP) — Pope John Paul II on Thursday received credentials from the first British Ambassador to the Vatican in 450 years. Sir Mark Heath, 54, who has served as London's representative here since May 1980, became the first British ambassador to the Vatican since King Henry VIII broke with the church in 1534 in a spat over divorce.

NICOSIA, (AP) — Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao arrived in Cyprus Thursday on a three-day official visit for talks with Cypriot officials. Rao was met at Larnaca airport 40 kms south of here by Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou and Foreign Minister Nikos Rolandis.

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa (AP) — Three black trade union activists have been served with two-year banning orders, the South African Press Association reported Wednesday. Banned persons are restricted to their homes certain hours of the day, barred from entering schools, courts and other institutions, prohibited from attending political and social gatherings and are not allowed to be quoted.

ATHENS, (R) — A home-made time bomb exploded in front of the residence of the U.S. ambassador in central Athens at dawn Thursday, a police spokesman said. It caused minor damage to the wall surrounding the garden of the residence, he said. An extreme left-wing organization, the Revolutionary Popular Struggle, claimed responsibility in telephone calls to newspapers, saying the bomb was a protest against U.S. policy and the U.S. military bases in Greece.

LAGOS, (AP) — A three-story building under construction in the Nigerian capital has collapsed, killing at least 10 workers and injuring six others, the News Agency of Nigeria reported Thursday. The building collapsed Wednesday as masons were pouring concrete on the third floor, the government-controlled agency said. The agency quoted a fire official as saying several other workers were feared still trapped in the rubble. Six workers were pulled from the debris and taken to Lagos General Hospital for treatment, it said.

PICHUCALCO, Mexico, (AP) — The second volcanic eruption in three days near the Reforma oilfield in southeast Mexico Wednesday raised the death toll to at least 12 dead and left hundreds injured, medical workers reported. Rescue workers said they still had not determined whether any bodies were still in three villages at the foot of El Chichonal that were buried under burning lava and ashes from the first eruption of the 4,314-foot volcano early Monday.

For Namibia talks Crocker leads West group

LUANDA, April 1 (AFP) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker has arrived in the Angolan capital at the head of a delegation from the Western "contact" group for talks on the future of Namibia with leaders of the Southwest Africa Peoples' Organization (SWAPO) and the African "frontline" states.

The delegation, which included representatives of the four other contact group countries (Britain, Canada, France and West Germany), is hoping to break the deadlock on negotiations toward a peaceful settlement in Namibia, the team is scheduled to have talks with SWAPO president Sam Nujoma and Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge.

As part of the mission to get the independence process back on the rails a British-led delegation has gone to Pretoria for talks with the South Africans, who administer Namibia in defiance of the United Nations and a U.S. mission has traveled to the Namibian capital, Windhoek.

Greek claims finding Helice remains

ATHENS, April 1 (R) — A Greek scuba diver has claimed to have discovered the remains of Helice, a prosperous Ionic town on the north coast of the Peloponnese peninsula thought to have been destroyed by an earthquake in 373 B.C.

Alexis Papadopoulos told Reuters Wednesday he had found a huge marble slab and pieces of ceramics during an underwater exploration 11 kms from the town of Aigion. He said a subsequent search had revealed more marble fragments which appeared to be from monuments.

"I knew that ancient writers had located the ancient town of Helice to lie at the same distance after it sank and I realized that I had come across the sunken city," he said. Papadopoulos is an experienced scuba diver and photographer who in 1970 discovered a

shipwreck with a cargo of amphorae dating from the third century B.C.

He was helped in his search for the city by records of a United States and Greek team, headed by Professor Harold Edgerton of the Technological Institute of Boston, which searched the same area without success in 1960.

Papadopoulos said he made a film of his findings and was arranging to show it on Greek television. He could make no detailed exploration of the site without permission from the Greek Ministry of Culture, who had asked for the location so archaeologists could investigate. But he had not yet revealed the location, he said.

Some Greek archaeologists believe that because of shoreline changes, Helice may lie under dry land and not under the sea.

U.S. jurisdiction on Panama Canal zone ends



PANAMA CITY, April 1 (AP) — Seventy-eight years of U.S. jurisdiction over the Panama Canal zone came to an end here Thursday as part of the treaties that will turn the canal itself over to the Panamanian government in the year 1999.

The treaties, signed in June 1978, stipulated that U.S. jurisdiction over the canal zone, a 646-square-mile area straddling the canal, was to end after a 30-month transition period that began Oct. 1, 1979.

U.S. Ambassador Ambler Moss, speaking

at a brief ceremony in the Foreign Ministry here, said the end of U.S. jurisdiction over the canal zone was proof of the close relations that exist between the United States and Panama.

In another ceremony, Morely L. Sear, the last U.S. district court judge in the canal zone, declared his court closed. The courthouse, located on Ancón Hill where anti-American riots 18 years ago left 27 persons dead, was built in 1907.


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By L. Ramnarayan
Arab News Staff

Karting poised for a takeoff in Jeddah

'A stepping stone to Formula One'

JEDDAH, April 1 — Racing enthusiasts, there is good news for you. A sport, new to the Kingdom, is being introduced in Jeddah shortly. And that sport is Karting.

The first thing to know about Karting is that it is motor racing, motor racing at the basic stage. The sport is taking roots in Jeddah with the formation for the Jeddah Kart Club, and its secretary, Jim Thorpe, a keen Karter himself, exudes confidence that the sport will soon blossom in the Kingdom.

"Kart racing is actually about 20 years old and is presently being promoted in 57 countries all over the world. Nobody has attempted this sport in Saudi Arabia before, as far as we know," said Jim Thorpe.

Many of yesterday's stars, such as Moss and Peterson spent their time driving Karts. Nowadays, most of the drivers gain their initiation in racing through Kart racing. Many Formula One drivers learnt their craft at an early age in Karting. And notable ex-Karters include Pairese, Lammers, De Cesaris, Mansell, Cheever, Fagi, De Angelis and also the present Formula One world champion driver Nelson Piquet of Brazil. Piquet was one of the team members of the Brazilian Kart team in 1974.

The Kart racing, as any other form of racing is governed by an International body. The body is called the Federation Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA). The FIA in turn, authorizes in each country, a local governing body to issue competition licences and to administer the sport on their behalf. And the first step toward the start of this sport is to design a Kart.

What exactly is a Kart? Where do you race? To these questions Jim was quick and succinct.

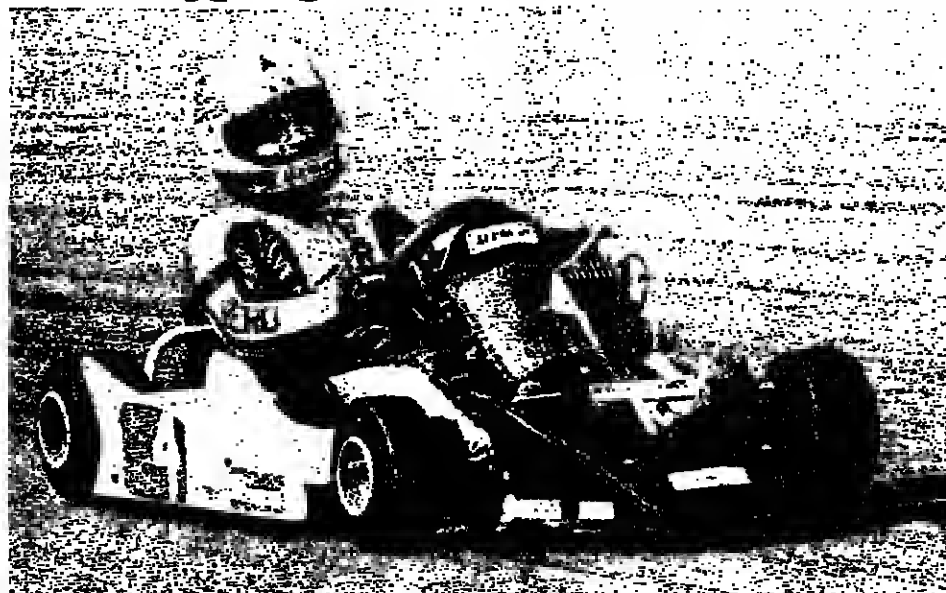
A Kart must firstly comply with the National Automobile Club regulations and be in a sound mechanical condition. The chassis dimensions and wheelbase are specified. Pneumatic tires are obligatory and are 9-17 inches in diameter. The frame, which is welded together, must have bumpers both in front and back.

The brakes are foot-operated, either drum or disc type — four wheel brakes are compulsory for all gear-box Karts. The exhaust system must be according to specification and a muffler is also a must. The throttle or the accelerator is diametrically opposite to the brakes and is also foot-operated.

The engine is a two-stroke engine and supercharging of the engine is not allowed. Usually a Kart with 100 cc engine has one cylinder, while larger engines have two cylinders. The overall length of a Kart is about 6ft. 6 inch (2 meters) with the Kart driver's gear including a crash helmet — with goggles or visor — a leather or PVC suit and gloves.

The track, usually of tarmac, must have a minimum width of 20 feet with the surface being smooth and similar throughout. The track edges should be marked in an approved manner. Usually bales of straw or tires are used to define the circuits and the same track may well be transformed into different circuits by positioning the bales of straw or tires appropriately.

With the purchase of 10 similar Karts and engines, the Jeddah Kart Club hopes to start the sport in the Kingdom on a sound footing. The Karts are of the European



THRILLS: A Kart driver enjoying the thrill of the sport on a well laid out track.

sprint type, different from the American lay-down Enduro variety, which require long fast circuits. Sprint races can be arranged on any large area of smooth tarmac — such as supermarket car parks, where the sport originated in the United States — with suitable marker to drive round to form the circuit.

Engines are Yamaha piston-port 100cc capacity, a model sold all over the world and noted for its reliability. "European 100cc rotary valve racing engines have been

ally for the Karts without gear-box. The Karts go around the course at a steady pace while awaiting the signal. While the standing start is usually for Karts with gear-box, with the Karts taking up position on the starting grid. Any driver unable to start has to raise his left hand and stay still.

Just before the start of the race, the Karts are allowed practice runs. And in all practice and racing the direction is clockwise. Thus competitors must drive on the right and overtake from the left. A driver who is forced to leave the track must rejoin it at the nearest practicable point to where he left it, and any driver leaving the track more than twice is excluded from the race. Also refueling during the race is not allowed. The FIA has devised signals by flags or signal boards to control the meet. And driver disobeying the signals can be penalized.

The signals are: National flag: A race with a rolling start begins the moment the flag is raised. A standing start race begins the moment the flag is lowered. Blue flag: A stationary flag signals that another competitor is following closely. A waved flag signals that another competitor is trying to overtake. White flag: A service car or an official car is on the circuit. Yellow flag: A stationary flag signals danger and no overtaking. A waved flag signals serious danger and the need to be prepared to stop.

Yellow flag with red stripes: A stationary flag signals oil on the track ahead. Waved signals that oil on the road is imminent. Green flag: Under starter's orders. Red flag: All Karts stop immediately. Black flag: Excluded, return to paddock.

Black with yellow cross flag: Return to

paddock with technical fault. Black flag with white number: The driver of the Kart with number displayed must return to the clerk on course. Black and white multi-checked flag: Finish.

The race is conducted by a panel which includes a steward, the clerk on the course, scrutineer, marshal, starter and a scorer and timekeeper. The steward arbitrates disputes, ensures all rules are complied with and all safety precautions are observed. The clerk on the course is in charge of the organization and control of the meeting, track and environs. All other officials except the stewards are under his control. The scrutineer is the technical expert who examines all Karts and drivers' clothing for eligibility to race, and the marshal is around the track to warn drivers of danger, clear the track of the debris and report breaches of regulations.

The club is intending to run a championship series of races for Junior (11-17 years) and Senior drivers. Jim hopes that the championship series would catch on, as the Kuwait Middle East Kart Championship, quite soon. The Middle East Kart Championship, first promoted at Ahmadi Kart track in 1979, has become an annual feature. Drivers from England, Cyprus, Bahrain, Dubai, Oman, Jordan, Hong Kong, Philippines, Malaysia, and Saudi Arabia participated in the recently concluded championship.

Jim represented Saudi Arabia, but regretfully quips "Didn't do well." But he hopes to do better with his new venture here. Jim and his club members practice, at present, in a car-parking space at the Sports Stadium off Mecca Road. The practice sessions are on Friday mornings. Those interested could contact Jim Thorpe, Jeddah Kart Club, P.O. Box 6271, Jeddah.

Bird helps Celtics glide past Bullets

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP) — Larry Bird, the 6-foot-9 forward, led the Boston Celtics to a 119-109 National Basketball Association victory over the Washington Bullets Wednesday night.

Bird came off the bench for the 12th straight time since returning from a broken cheekbone. "Lucky, my shoes were going in. It seems like anytime I'm shooting well, the rest of my game goes down," he said.

Bird hit 15 of his 20 field goal attempts and all five free throws as the Celtics won their first game since Philadelphia snapped their 18-game winning streak Sunday. "The most important thing in my mind was to get the first one after the streak is broken," said Boston coach Bill Fitch. "You lose this one and it's into a row; you go on the road (Friday at Atlanta), and I don't want that."

In other NBA action, Denver won its 11th straight game with a 120-119 decision over Dallas. Kansas City upset Seattle 116-109, Philadelphia edged Chicago 99-98, Indiana nipped Detroit 108-106, New Jersey bombed Cleveland 103-87 and Phoenix beat San Diego 127-106.

Phoenix 127 San Diego 106: The Phoenix Suns — getting a combined 61 from guards Dennis Johnson, Walter Davis and Kyle Macy — used a second half scoring flurry to beat the Clippers. The Suns who are tied with Golden State for the sixth and final playoff spot in the West, never trailed after taking a 35-23 lead after one quarter behind Johnson's 10 points. Tom Chambers led all scorers with 30 points for San Diego.

Kansas City 116 Seattle 109: Kansas City's Mike Woodson scored 22 of his game-high 23 points in the first half, powering the Kings to close victory over the SuperSonics. The loss put the Sonics three games behind first-place Los Angeles in the Pacific Division.

Denver 120, Dallas 119: Alex English scored 27 points and Kiki Vandeweghe tossed in 25 to pace the Nuggets to their 11 consecutive victory with a narrow win over the Mavericks.

Philadelphia 99 Chicago 90: Julius Erving scored 32 points 18 of them in the third period to help the 76ers edge the Chicago Bulls.

New Jersey 103 Cleveland 87: Darwin Cook led a balanced scoring attack to lead the Nets to victory over the Cavaliers.

Indiana 108 Detroit 106: Billy Knight sank a 20-foot shot in the right corner with three seconds to go lifting the Indiana Pacers past the Pistons.

Iraq scratched

ABU DHABI, April 1 (R) — The organizing committee of the Gulf Soccer Tournament Thursday canceled the results of all games played by Iraq following the Iraqi withdrawal Wednesday from the Seven-Nation Championship.

Iraq, led the standings with nine points from five matches. Kuwait, with eight points from four games, are now favorites to win the tournament, which ends Sunday.

Petrovic's boots should decide Yugoslavia's fate

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, April 1 (AP) — Yugoslavia will travel to Spain this summer looking for their first major World Cup success in 20 years. How far the Yugoslavists may depend on a player known as "The Pigeon."

He is Vladimir Petrovic, nicknamed Pizon, the captain of Red Star Belgrade, Yugoslavia's best known and most successful club. Petrovic is one of the two recognized kings of Yugoslav soccer, one of the men around whom the performance of the whole team will revolve.

The other is Safet Susic, the captain of Sarajevo, the man who scored three goals against Argentina when Yugoslavia slammed the South Americans 4-1 in a friendly soon after Argentina won the last World Cup in 1978. The two men have alternated as player of the year in Yugoslavia for the past four years, and Yugoslav soccer enthusiasts say the country has "two best players, not one."

Both Susic and Petrovic are 27 and have said they are playing their last season in the Yugoslav League. That is the age after which the Yugoslav Soccer Federation allows its players to join foreign clubs. Petrovic is reported ready to join Arsenal in London for a transfer fee of around \$800,000. Susic is rumored to have had contact with Real Madrid.

Archibald doubtful for Cup tie

LONDON, April 1 (AP) — Steve Archibald, Tottenham's Scottish international striker, developed a thigh strain training Thursday and could miss the F.A. Cup semifinal against Leicester City at Villa Park Saturday. Archibald's injury prevented Tottenham manager Keith Burkinshaw from naming his lineup as scheduled.

Peter Shreeves, Burkinshaw's assistant, said: "Steve first felt his thigh strain Wednesday and it bothered him again. He will be having treatment and a final decision will be made after a work-out Friday afternoon."

Garth Crooks has recovered from a knee injury that kept him out for five matches while Burkinshaw must choose between Mike Hazard and Argentine Ricardo Villa in midfield and pick two central defenders from Paul Price, Graham Roberts and Paul Miller.

Tottenham, still in contention for three major titles this season, will start a firm favorite against Second Division Leicester, but Leicester's veteran midfielder Eddie Kelly predicts a surprise. "We will run and battle throughout the game," said the former Scottish international. "We will make them work hard every inch of the way."

Meanwhile, long serving Ipswich Town manager Bobby Robson is prepared to take over from Ron Greenwood as England manager so long as Ipswich wins the English League Championship this year.

Robson, hot favorite to be offered the England job when Greenwood retires after the World Cup, has never taken his team to the championship in 13 years at Portman Road. The only time Ipswich won the League title was in 1962, when the manager was Alf Ramsey, who subsequently guided England to their 1966 World Cup win.

Robson, however, has led Ipswich to many other honors including the UEFA cup in 1981, and has resisted many offers from other clubs. Ipswich revived their hopes with a 3-1 over Brighton Tuesday, which took

Both players missed most of the games in the European World Cup qualifying tournament. Susic was doing military service and Petrovic was recovering from a knee injury. But they are probably the only two players who are sure of places in the starting lineup in Spain.

Petrovic is a midfielder who masterminds the team's game, giving unexpected and accurate passes to his forwards. Susic is a merciless executioner in front of goal.

When the Yugoslav season resumed in February after the mid-season break, Susic hit brilliant form. He scored twice and assisted in four other goals in the first game for Sarajevo. In every game since he has been in top form, constantly in action near the opponent's goal. Petrovic's appearances have been restricted by a nagging, recurring muscle injury, but he was expected to be fit long before the World Cup.

Susic is a stocky, strong player who shoots equally well with both feet. He is called the "happy bachelor of Sarajevo" and his name is linked romantically with a Yugoslav dancer at the crazy horse saloon in Paris. Petrovic, a family man with two young daughters, is the quieter of the two but has unchallenged authority on the field.

The Yugoslav coach, Milutin Miljanic, 51,

them to a point away from leaders Southampton, and Robson said if he could get all his players back from injury the team would have "a hell of a chance" of clinching the elusive trophy.

Dave Clement dies

Former England soccer star Dave Clement was found dead from stab wounds at his father-in-law's London house. Police said Wednesday the wounds apparently were self-inflicted and there was "no suspicion" about Clement's death.

Clement was one of the best full-backs in England at the peak of his career and played five times for England. He played in 500 games for Queens Park Rangers in 13 seasons. He played for Bolton Wanderers and Fulham before going to Wimbledon 18 months ago. Police said he had been depressed recently.

Soccer results

English Division Two			
Newcastle	2	Crystal Palace	1
Chester	1	Wimbledon	1
Lincoln	1	Barnley	1
Oxford	1	Gillingham	1
Division Four			
Hartlepool	1	Rochdale	1
Hereford	1	Bournemouth	2
Scottish Premier Division			
Dundee United	0	Celtic	0
Rangers	1	Aberdeen	0
Division One			
Raith	1	Heart of Midlothian	3
St. Johnstone	2	Dunfermline	1
Division Two			
Albion Rovers	2	Meadowbank	0
Dutch Cup (semifinals)			
Haarlem	0	Utrecht	0
Sparta Rotterdam	1	AZ 67 Alkmaar	2
Italian Cup (semifinals)			
Torino	1	Sampdoria	2
Inter Milan	1	Casertano	1
Spanish Cup (semifinals)			
Real Madrid	1	Real Sociedad	0
Spurs Gijon	3	Reyo Vallecano	0

said he hoped not to make many changes in the team that took Yugoslavia through the qualifying rounds.

"They are a good, compact team, made up of experienced and young players, and it is really the best we have now that Susic and Petrovic are back," the coach said.

The backbone of the team includes the twin brothers Stanko and Zoran Vujovic, who can be identified only by the numbers on their shirts. Stanko was Yugoslavia's top scorer in the qualifying games, averaging a goal per game. His brother plays more in the defensive line, but scores almost as frequently for their club, Hajduk Split.

Another star sure to go to Spain is 27-year-old Velimir Zajec, captain and sweeper of Dinamo Zagreb, a graceful player who has been called the Yugoslav Franz Beckenbauer. He resembles the former German captain in the way he turns defense into attack. Yugoslavia will compete in the world cup final pool for the seventh time, but the first time since 1972. It has twice reached the semifinals.

The draw has put Yugoslavia in Group Five with host nation Spain, Northern Ireland and long-shot outsider Honduras. Yugoslavia's clashes with Spain have been classic and often stormy encounters. They played in

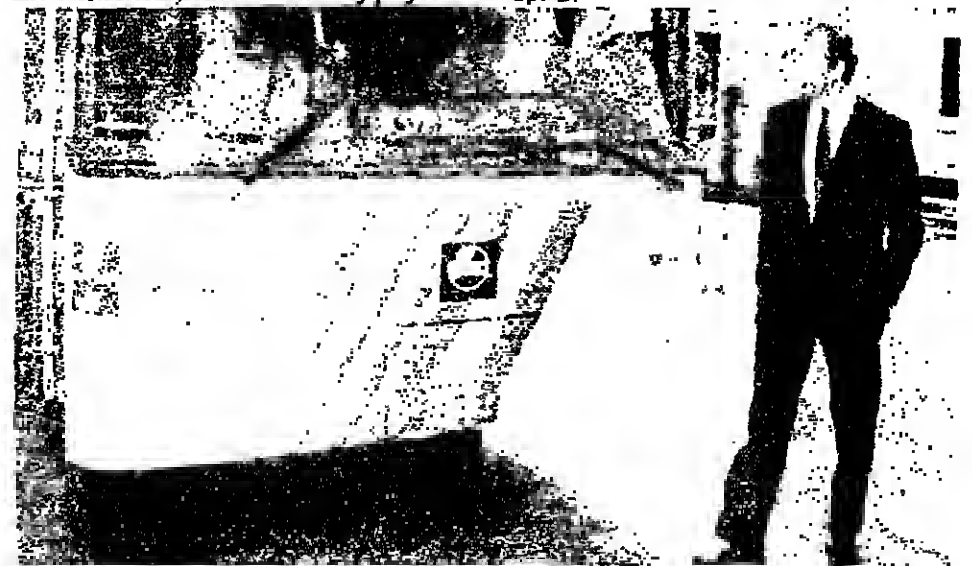
an epic play-off for the last place in the World Cup in Germany in 1972, and Yugoslavia won 1-0. Spain won 1-0 in the qualifications for the World Cup in Argentina in 1978, but Yugoslavia won 1-0 when the teams met again in Valencia in a European Championships game in 1979.

They will meet in Valencia again in this year's World Cup. "Playing before a partisan Spanish crowd will be a big problem for us," said Miljanic, a cautious coach who does not like to make predictions. But he said Yugoslavia should beat Northern Ireland in Zaragoza June 17.

Miljanic plans no international warm-up games before Spain. "We have players based abroad playing in five different national leagues, and getting them for friendlies will be impossible," he explained. "There is not much use in having games without the full team."

"There is another problem. Our league program is very crowded. Games are played twice a week in Yugoslavia, and we just don't have the free dates."

The Yugoslav League program has been shortened and will end May 2 because of the World Cup. Miljanic then plans to take his squad for final preparations before going to Spain.



CLOSE LOOK: King Juan Carlos of Spain has a close look at one of the 24 buses to be used as official team buses during the World Cup Soccer tournament to be held in Spain from June 13.

Pakistan wins one-day series

KARACHI, Pakistan, April 1 (AP) — A dropped catch by substitute Roger Vijesooriya cost Sri Lanka the third One-Day International and the three mini-Test series against Pakistan at National Stadium Wednesday.

Batting first, the tourists scored 218 in the 40-over match which Pakistan collected with 11 balls to spare to register a five wicket victory. Pakistan won the first One-Day International at Karachi, but the Sri Lankans had squared the series at Lahore. Their defeat Wednesday, however, enabled Pakistan to win the three One-Day series 2-1. Pakistan had earlier won the first-ever three-Test official series against the tourists 2-0.

Middle-order batsman Wasim Raja who survived the crucial chance when only 11 brought victory to Pakistan off three lofted

drives that yielded 14 runs in two overs. Falling behind the target of 5.5 runs per over, Pakistan needed 40 runs with practically all their batting gone and the score 179. Raja lofted Sri Lanka medium pacer Assanma Demel and substitute Vijesooriya dropped an easy catch at long on. The mistake proved costly and Raja celebrated the second life with a six. And two fours off off spinner Ranatunga and Demel, assuring victory for Pakistan.

Zaheer Abbas leading Pakistan as Javed Miandad complained of fever and stomach trouble put Sri Lanka to bat after winning the toss.

Imran-Kapil contest

Meanwhile, Pakistan pace bowler Imran Khan and his Indian counterpart Kapil Dev are to contest a single-wicket two match series to find out who is the best cricket all-rounder in the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent.

Imran, rated among the best fast bowlers in the world, said the first match will be played in Karachi on April 15 and the next at Lahore on April 16. Imran will be partnered by former Test leg-spinner Abdul Qader while Kapil Dev will have the services of Indian spinner Dilip Doshi.

The winner of the series will collect 40,000 rupees (about \$3,500) and his partner will earn half as much. The losing bowler will earn 15,000 rupees and his partner 5,000 rupees.

Gooch dropped

It was learnt in London that Graham Gooch, who led the unofficial English cricket team on last month's controversial tour of South Africa, was replaced in a multi-racial double-wicket competition in Dubai next week.

Gooch was to have partnered England teammate Ian Botham but his place has now been offered to Graham Stevenson, the Yorkshire team bowler.

Fitzgerald surprises Amritraj

ZURICH, Switzerland, April 1 (AP) — Australian John Fitzgerald upset fifth-seeded Vijay Amritraj of India 6-2, 7-5 Wednesday in the \$300,000 World Championship Tennis Tournament.

Amritraj's defeat was the second upset in as many days of favored players. On Wednesday, Italian Corrado Barazzutti defeated third-seeded Sandy Mayer. In another encounter, Pascal Portes of France triumphed over American Peter Rémont 6-4, 7-5.

In Frankfurt, American Steve Denton became the first player to win through to the quarterfinals of a \$250,000 Grand Prix Tournament, defeating Hungarian Zoltan Kuharzik 6-0, 6-3. It took Denton just 50 minutes to wipe the Hungarian out of the second round.

In other action so far in the tournament, unseeded American Vince Van Patten beat sixth-seeded Brian Teacher in a three-set, first round duel that ended 3-6, 6-2, 6-3. But in a match late Wednesday, Van Patten went down to fellow U.S. player Chip Hooper, who won a tough three-setter 7-6, 4-6, 6-3.

Meanwhile, Yannick Noah of France advanced to the quarterfinals of the \$75,000 Grand Prix tournament at Nice beating fellow countryman Bernard Fritz 6-0, 7-5.

Ramesh Krishnan of India, whom Noah will meet in the quarterfinals Thursday, beat young American hopeful Jimmy Arias in a tough 7-5, 5-7, 6-2 match. In other matches, Claudio Panatta of Italy beat Eric Fromm of the United States 3-6, 6-0, 6-1, and Spain's Jose Garcia beat countryman Manuel Orantes 6-3, 7-5.

Mohibullah Jahangir a fright

LONDON, April 1 (R) — Another highly efficient victory by world champion Jahangir Khan of Pakistan and a dispute over the type of ball being used were the main features of the third day of the British Open Squash Championships Wednesday.

Jahangir, 18, beat his compatriot Mohibullah Khan 10-8, 9-5, 9-2 in a second-round match to go through to the last 16. Mohibullah, runner up here seven years ago, was able to cause Jahangir problems only at the start when he twice came within a point of winning the first game. His resistance then went into a steady decline.

Earlier, the International Squash Players' Association protested to the Squash Association about the type of ball being used. They consider it is too fast and bouncy, characteristics which devalue good strokes.

Their protest stated: "We consider the ball is detrimental to the quality of squash being played in this tournament. Most important, we are concerned at the effect that this may have on the entertainment value and future development of our game."

Earlier 13th-seeded swede Lars Kvant smashed a ball in half as a sign of his displeasure after narrowly winning his opening match against an unfancied Briton.

Oilers rout Kings

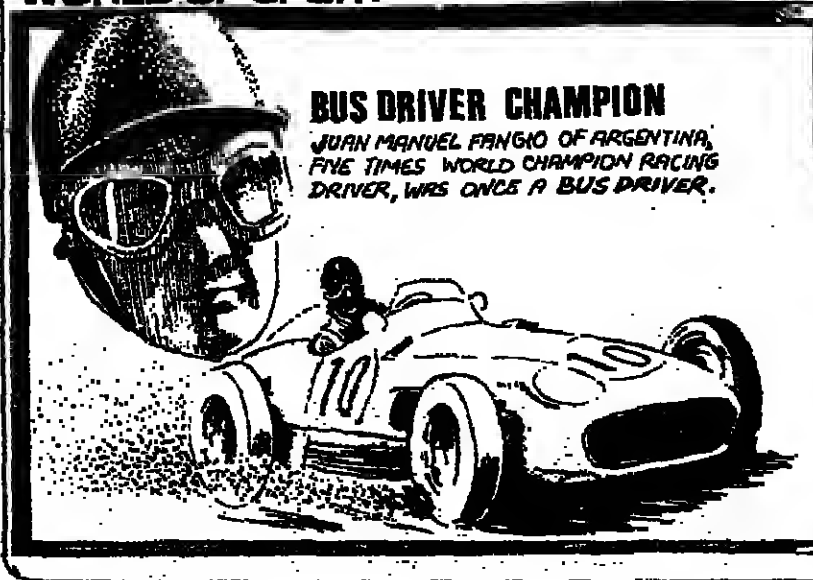
EDMONTON, Canada April 1 (AP) — Dave Lumley and Matti Hagman scored goals 23 seconds apart early in the third period and Mark Messier scored his 49th and 50th goals Wednesday night to propel the Edmonton Oilers to a 7-3 victory over the Los Angeles Kings in a bitterly contested National Hockey League game.

In another match, rookie Neil Belland scored on a 50-foot shot midway through the third period to give the frustrated Vancouver Canucks a 4-4 tie with the Colorado Rockies.

In Hartford, Connecticut, Mark Napier scored two goals, including the game-winner, as the Montreal Canadiens defeated the Hartford Whalers 5-1 in a penalty-filled game.

Rick Green scored a power-play goal with 7:51 left in the final period to give the Washington Capitals a 4-4 tie with the Pittsburgh Penguins in Pittsburgh.

WORLD OF SPORT



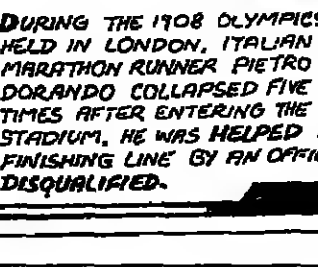
BUS DRIVER CHAMPION
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AVOWED TERRORIST

Britain's Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, currently visiting Israel, told his host-Israeli Premier Meacham Begin that Israel has to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization, as a first step toward an overall settlement for the Middle East. Begin's negative response was predictable: the PLO, according to him, is a "terrorist organization", and that it will disappear one day as such groupings usually do.

While Britain is doing its best to give a low profile to Lord Carrington's visit, its purpose, it is clear, is to keep open the possibility of EEC involvement in talks over the Palestine problem. The countries of the EEC had already denounced Israel's present wave of terror against the Palestinians in the occupied territories, and their denunciation had itself been denounced by Begin. The British foreign secretary is seeking to keep contacts open following the exchange.

For Israel, Carrington's visit comes at a most inopportune moment. The civil uprising in the West Bank and Gaza, and Israel's brutal repression of it, show clearly which side in the confrontation is the terroristic one. The Palestinians, unarmed as they are, are after all demanding what is no more than their minimal basic rights, while they receive from the Israelis nothing but more and more illegal repression and expropriation. In the meantime, it is reported that a number of German members of parliament are organizing a petition demanding the withdrawal of the Nobel Peace Prize from Begin, arguing his unfitness to hold it from his terroristic handling of the unarmed demonstration on the West Bank, and from his obviously negative role on any equation for Middle East and international peace.

Begin started his political life as an avowed terrorist. The vicer of respectability he sought after that never really stuck. Now whatever shreds of it had remained are finally gone.

Saudi Arabian press review

The interview given by Crown Prince Fahd to the Kuwaiti daily *Al-Sayassah*, the constructive decision of the Arab foreign ministers in Tunis calling for effective and continuous Arab support for the Palestinians and the continuity of the Palestinian struggle against Zionist repression and occupation were the main topics for editorial comment in Thursday's newspapers.

On the gigantic development witnessed by the Kingdom following Crown Prince Fahd's remarks, *Al-Madina* said that Saudi Arabia was almost the only country in the world that could rise from nil to a merited and unique international position. "A World Bank study emphasized that Saudi Arabia was the world's fastest growing country in view of the development plans being implemented all over the country," it said.

The paper highlighted Fahd's remarks on the gigantic pipeline carrying oil from the Arab Gulf to its terminal on the Red Sea and said such a project was "but an example of the great development projects implemented by the Saudi Arabian government to realize welfare and prosperity for the people."

On the overwhelming valiant revolt of the Palestinian people against the Zionist authorities in the occupied West Bank and Gaza, *Okaz* supported the Kingdom's request to the heads of dip-

lomatic missions in Saudi Arabia to ask their governments to take appropriate measures to halt Israel's "repressive and barbaric acts." It pinpointed Saudi Arabia's warning against the dangerous consequences of such "inhuman Israeli practices."

The paper stressed the need for Arab solidarity and a collective Arab front to face the "Zionist challenges which it said not only threatened the Palestinians but also the whole Arab nation."

On the same subject, *Al-Bilad* said Arab solidarity with the heroic Palestinian struggle had ensured political and economic backing to the Palestinian people in their "strong determination to liberate their homeland and face the Zionist challenges."

"The recent Palestinian demonstrations had resulted in crystallizing a full Arab vision on the Palestinian cause, enjoying the support of world public opinion," the paper added.

Al-Riyadh urged the Arab leaders to work out a collective strategy capable of facing the new changes in the region. Commenting on the final statement issued by the Arab foreign ministers, the paper called upon the Arab leaders to "shoulder their historic responsibilities and to draw up a joint Arab plan taking into consideration the gigantic Arab resources and potentials to confront the Zionist enemy's challenges." (SPA)

How Mrs. Gandhi outwits her opponents

By Sumanda Datta-Ray

Her presence is Indira Gandhi's main, possibly her only, gift. She unerringly exploits it to bewitch the nation over which she rules. From a rostrum high above a sea of faces, she appeals simply, if a shade shrilly, straight to the hearts of peasants and working folk who want only to be assured that somebody cares.

She can be winningly gracious in private conversation—with an endearing trick of batting her eyes, a half smile playing about her lips. Both are conscious projections of a woman who has mastered the art of charm but whose true self is rigorously concealed, and whose look, if you happen to catch her unawares, is often one of disdain.

Personal disappointments may partly explain this inability to convey genuine warmth. Estranged for years from the husband she defied Nehru to marry, restlessly seeking solace from gurus and astrologers, cruelly deprived by the death of Sanjay, the son on whom she dotes and who so unhesitatingly shored up her position when it was crumbling, Mrs. Gandhi probably long ago replaced the quest for domestic fulfillment with an almost mystic conviction in her political mission.

It is a measure of her will that private grief has never been allowed to mar her public appearances except, perhaps, when tears could be expected to yield a dividend. Nor did sentiment prevent her from ruthlessly crushing the political ambitions of Sanjay Gandhi's talented and vivacious young widow, Maneka. The survival of her own career demanded that her other son, Rajiv, formerly an airline pilot, should be coaxed into parliament and anointed her apparent.

That instinct, suppressing and subordinating all more human passions, is reflected in a fine sense of strategy and the mastery with which Mrs. Gandhi creates controversies simply to vanquish rivals. Even the harsh Emergency Rule she imposed in 1975 was a diversionary tactic.

It was the only way of circumventing the restrictions imposed by the Allahabad High Court when it nullified her election to parliament, of arresting the gathering momentum of a major opposition campaign to unseat her, and of preventing some of her own disgruntled colleagues from inciting a parallel rebellion within the ranks of Congress itself.

Mrs. Gandhi has twice split the party to secure her leadership and would readily do so again if repeated purges had not left the field barren of potential challengers. Complex and calculating she may be, but at 64 (born Nov 19, 1917) with her carefully tended mane of white hair and deceptively fragile good looks, Jawaharlal Nehru's daughter still incarnates India as no one else can.

Lumbering on an elephant's back through squelching mud to weep with Harijan (untouchable) victims of massacre, exquisitely groomed and manicured to call on visiting dignitaries in New Delhi's Lutyens presidential palace, or dishevelled and distraught, the persecuted widow defending her rights before Desai's vengeful Shah Commission, Mrs. Gandhi never gives a performance less than the situation demands.

Somewhere a woman of taste and culture lurks behind Mrs. Gandhi's changing public masks. At home she collects old maps, encourages modern Indian painters and makes a point of never missing a book exhibition. Yet the civilized private citizen is seldom reflected in the public figure. If it were, she could hardly endure the sycophancy by which she is now surrounded.

The commerce minister, Shivraj Patil, artlessly proclaims "she knows everything." The flamboyant Vasant Satchi, whose portfolio embraces press, radio and TV, goes one step further by unhesitatingly declaring: "She is becoming the leader of the human race in her own right."

State chief ministers, once the sturdy spokesmen of regional nationalism, are now directly chosen by Mrs. Gandhi and hold office only at her pleasure. "Everything depends on Madam," wailed Andra Pradesh's Tanguturi Anjiah as he was pushed out recently, apparently for falling foul of Rajiv Gandhi. Maharashtra's more controversial Abdul Rehman Antulay did not save his job by exhorting the faithful to "substitute Mrs. Gandhi for Mahatma Gandhi" as the new savior. But an insecure Arjun Singh, chief minister of Madhya Pradesh, hopes to avert dismissal by loudly admitting that he is where he is "by the benediction of the leader of the nation, Mrs. Indira Gandhi."

In this cloyingly servile atmosphere, typified by the morning gatherings when the prime minister basks court like a medieval potentate, the world knew at once that Gundu Raj, the brahmin out-spoken chief minister of Karnataka, was out of favor when Mrs. Gandhi kept him waiting for an audience.

So firm is her grip, politicians shrivelling in fear at a glimpse of a prime ministerial frown, that in spite of persistent talk of a presidential constitution, Mrs. Gandhi does not need more draconian laws or a formally centralized system to enforce her will. Her supremacy is inherent in the hierarchical structure of Indian society.

Of course, it would have been impossible in the past to govern India without this magic aura. Today, though, there are some signs that the Nehru dynasty's mystique and the habit of compulsive obedience to a strong central regime may be wear-

ing thin for ethnic minorities like the Mizos and the Manipuris in the North-East, for Assam state which believes its linguistic identity is in danger, for turbulent trade unions, ideologically committed parties like West Bengal's ruling Marxists, and even for Sikhs, now demanding a separate homeland, and India's 40 million aborigines.

More and more Mrs. Gandhi has to rely on legislation outlawing separatist movements, banning industrial strikes and sanctioning imprisonment without trial. The old Crown Reserve Police, the private army of British viceroys, reborn as the Central Reserve Police, its numbers vastly increased, is becoming a necessary prop for New Delhi's rule.

Nor is that the only sign of Mrs. Gandhi's manipulation of her imperial inheritance. Egalitarian rhetoric is not allowed to be translated into action that might seriously hearten caste leaders, landowners and businessmen who mobilize votes and rake in the money for the Congress coffers. She threatens to clip the judiciary's wings to promote "social justice" only when the higher courts strike down some high-handed governmental fiat, never when the lower courts turn a blind eye to glaring injustice against Hinduism's traditional outcasts.

The chant of "Indira is India, India is Indira" hard during the repressive days of the Emergency, remains every bit as true today. The identification makes it pointless to measure Mrs. Gandhi's success or failure by the drab yardstick of economic growth or administrative efficiency. Nor is it relevant to complain that the pledge of "a government that works", with which she triumphantly returned to power in January 1980, has not been redeemed.

Opposition politicians and the professional classes, a minuscule segment of Indian society, may grumble; but the people do not expect deities to attend to such mundane matters. Mrs. Gandhi's flashes of sympathy for suffering, stirring calls to grandeur (annexation for Sikkim, the 1974 nuclear explosion) and the indisputable courage she has always displayed are the heady ingredients of the magic that sustains her.

Deeply suspicious of the press, she is nevertheless always readily accessible to visiting journalists and TV crews at least partly because she knows that exposure in the foreign, especially Western, media illuminates her halo at home.

Nehru once described his daughter as "extraordinarily imaginative and self-centered or subjective, remarkably selfish. She lives in a world of dreams and vagaries and floats about on imaginary clouds, full probably of all manner of brave fancies." But Mrs. Gandhi need not fear rejection so long as she can continue to share her dreams and her fancies with the people who call her mother: (ONS)

Americans oppose military involvement in El Salvador

By Barry Sussman

WASHINGTON — A majority of Americans are so opposed to U.S. military involvement in El Salvador that they would support young men who defied a government order to fight there, according to a new *Washington Post* ABC-News poll.

Six in 10 Americans say the United States has already gone too far simply by sending 55 military advisers to assist the Salvadoran civilian-military junta in its war against the rebels in that country, and more than 7 in 10 oppose President Reagan's plans to send more military equipment and weapons there.

Strikingly, this opposition to involvement in El Salvador exists even though large majorities also agree with the administration that a successful insurgency there would lead to the toppling of other Latin American governments and endanger the national security of the United States.

The poll shows that citizens tend to believe Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander Haig when they charge that the rebels are being armed by Cuba and Nicaragua. Those two countries are seen as interfering in El Salvador far more than the United States is, and Cuba is widely seen as interfering improperly elsewhere in Latin America as well.

Those beliefs, however, fail to budge most Americans. Only two persons in 10 believe that the United States should help the Salvadoran junta, and seven in 10 say the United States should stay out of El Salvador entirely.

Two out of three persons interviewed told the *Post* and ABC News that they feel the fighting in El Salvador is much like the war in Vietnam. And concern about the intentions of national leaders appears as widespread as it ever was during the years of the Indochina war. Only 42 percent of those interviewed say they believe the Reagan administration when it says it has no current intention of sending soldiers to fight in El Salvador; the same number say they do not think the administration is telling the truth; the rest have no opinion.

Furthermore, by a ratio of more than 2 to 1, those interviewed say they expect the United States to send combat troops to El Salvador eventually, if the junta cannot defeat the rebels there. More than 4 of every 5 interviewed say they would oppose such an action. That hint of dissidence also harks back to Vietnam.

Question: Just suppose the United States were drafting soldiers and sending them to fight in El Salvador. Would you support or oppose young men who refused to go?

Answer: 51 percent say they would support such resisters; 42 percent say they would oppose them, and 9 percent express no opinion.

Predictably, those who believe the administration on El Salvador tend to be those who support the president generally, while those with doubts tend to be those critical of him. Those who believe government statements that the United States has no plans to send troops to El Salvador are strong Reagan supporters, with 72 percent of them approving his handling of the presidency. By almost 3 to 1, they say the United States is not heading for a Vietnam-type involvement in El Salvador.

Those who doubt the government's word hold almost exactly the opposite view: 68 percent of them disapprove Reagan's handling of the presidency, and by more than 2 to 1, they see El Salvador becoming another Vietnam for the United States. A strong majority of them feel that the United States is guilty of interfering improperly in the internal affairs of Latin American nations.

The new poll also shows Americans to be intensely opposed to covert actions aimed at overthrowing Cuba or other Latin American governments. Three out of every four say the United States should not "secretly try to overthrow the government of Cuba," although a plurality — 43 percent of those interviewed — agrees with the statement that "most of the revolutions and civil wars in Latin American countries are started by the Cuban government."

Two in every three say the United States should never, under any circumstances, "secretly get involved in overthrowing a Latin American government." Despite press reports that the CIA is involved in covert actions against Nicaragua, only one-quarter of those interviewed think the United States is trying "secretly to overthrow any Latin American government."

As in most foreign affairs issues, a great many Americans are poorly informed on the situation in El Salvador, the poll shows. Twenty-one percent of the 1,218 people interviewed said they had not read or heard anything about the fighting there; among the majority who had heard of it, only two-thirds were aware that the United States is backing the Salvadoran government against the rebels. — (WP)

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1982

Today is Friday, April 2nd, the 92nd day of 1982. There are 273 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:

1559 — Peace treaty is signed at Cateau-Cambrésis between England and France.

1595 — Spain's Philip II undertakes to aid earl of Tyrone's rebellion in Ireland.

1774 — British forces under Warren B. Hastings seize Rohilkand in northwest India from Cobilla Tibbe.

1801 — British Fleet under Horatio Nelson is sent to Denmark because of Danish action on Elbe River and is victorious off Copenhagen.

1903 — Britain and France refuse to support construction of Baghdad railway.

1917 — U.S. President Woodrow Wilson summons special session of Congress to declare war on Germany.

1937 — South Africa prohibits political activity by foreigners in Southwest Africa.

1947 — U.N. Security Council appoints the United States as trustee for Pacific Islands formerly under Japanese mandate.

1964 — Yemen charges Britain with air attacks on its territory.

1975 — Japanese students who hijacked airliner release 134 passengers in Seoul, Korea, and accept Japan's vice minister of transportation as hostage for a flight to North Korea.

1980 — Iran's Islamic Party scores major victory in first round of parliamentary elections.

Thought for today:

Never trust a man who speaks well of everybody — John Churton Collins. English literary critic (1848-1908).

Islamic international relations

By Adil Salahi

As is well known, Islam is not merely a religion which looks after man's relation with his creator, or confines its concerns to meeting the needs of the soul. It is a complete system which organizes human life in all its diversity and complexity. As we have been discussing recently the Islamic point of view certain problems which may be said to concern the individual and the family it may be useful to turn our attention today to the sphere of politics and speak about international relations from an Islamic viewpoint.

We, perhaps, need to stress at the outset that in an Islamic society everything in life, from the very personal to international affairs, must be conducted in accordance with Islamic teachings. Allah has provided us with guidance which covers all aspects of life and is, at the same time, enough to help us determine our course of action, in the light of His guidance, as best suits our circumstances. He, out of His grace, has made His guidance detailed and elaborate to matters which call for detailed instruction; and He has left it in broad and general terms where generality is sufficient.

As politics and international relations belong to an ever changing domain of human activity, and as they are largely shaped by the degree of progress different human societies have attained, Divine guidance on such matters simply provides certain broad lines which have to be followed. The details may be worked out by each society as it sees fit, provided always that it remains committed to the principles of Islam.

International relations are generally based on conventions, treaties and agreements. Islam simply tells the Muslims to remain faithful to any agreement or treaty they conclude with non-Islamic nations. Many verses in the Qur'an state very clearly that to fulfil their treaty commitments is obligatory for Muslims. "Be true to every

promise; for on Judgement Day you will be called to account for every promise you have made." (17:34) The Qur'an describes the believers as those who, among other things, "remain true to their covenants" (2:177).

According to the Qur'an to be true to one's promises and covenants is to preserve one's humanity: "The vilest beasts in the sight of Allah are those who are bent on denying the truth and therefore do not believe; those with whom you have entered into a covenant and time after time they break their covenant, having no fear of Allah." (8:55-6).

Moreover, if only a section of the other party of a treaty violate their commitments under that treaty the Muslims are instructed to fulfil their own commitments to those who have not shared in the violation of the treaty. The guilt of one party may not be used to justify our non-fulfilment of our commitments to others.

Should the violation of commitments by non-Muslims necessitate that we take action in order to exact punishment we are told to make such punishment fit the crime. Indeed we are told that leniency and forgiveness in such cases are the better course. "If you punish, let your punishment be proportionate to the wrong that has been done you. But it shall be best for you to endure your wrongs with patience." (16:126).

Indeed the Prophet, who sets us the perfect example of the true Islamic head of state, has always kept his promises and observed every single treaty commitment he has made. This has been true of him even in those many cases where the immediate interests of the Muslim nation called for a breach of a certain commitment, or indeed for the cancellation of a treaty. His practical example has taught us that Muslims must always be faithful at all levels: personal, national and international.

Islam in perspective

What the Qur'an teaches

In the name of Allah, the Merciful, the Beneficent

Allah will, indeed, admit all who attain to faith and do righteous deeds into gardens through which running waters flow, whereas the unbelievers shall have, even though they may enjoy their life (in this world) and eat as cattle eat - the fire for their abode. How many a community of greater power than this your community which has driven you out have We destroyed, with none to succour them.

(Muhammad: 47: 12-13)

Our dialogue

Q. What are the obligations of a Muslim husband toward his wife? If a husband takes up a job in a foreign country and leaves his wife and children at home, is he in breach of Islamic teachings by the fact that he is unable to help his family with practical problems (other than financial ones)?

Ombra Panontongan
P.O. Box 2889,
Riyadh

A. Every Muslim husband is required to provide his family with adequate accommodation and means of support, within his own ability, so that she need not go out to work in order to live. Some schools of thought add another requirement concerning her sexual needs. They base their argument on the fact that a main purpose of marriage is to provide a legitimate way for the satisfaction of the sexual instinct of both the husband and his wife.

If the husband ensures that his family lives in suitable accommodation and receives enough money to live on then he may be absent from home, in connection with his business. When his absence is pro-

longed, as is the case when he works in a foreign country, then such an absence must be agreed to by the wife. In the overwhelming majority of cases women agree to such an absence, even if it means that they have to be separated from their husbands for long periods. They, obviously, do this because it may be the only way open to the husband to improve his financial situation.

If the wife does not agree to her husband's prolonged absence, he may still travel on his business but he must not be away from home longer than six months at a time. Otherwise, he may be placing his wife in an untenable situation.

The six month period is derived from the fact that Umar, the second Caliph, issued an order to all Muslim army commanders to the effect that every Muslim soldier is entitled to have a home leave every 4-6 months. He issued that order after having overheard a woman chanting a few lines which expressed her feelings that she badly missed her husband. He went to his daughter Hafsa, the Prophet's widow, and asked her what was the maximum period a woman can reasonably tolerate her husband's absence. Hafsa said: "Four to six months."

Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, its principles and practices. Answer by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday. Please address your letters to: the Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Life of the Prophet-52

Muhammad leaves home

The assassins were to meet outside the Prophet's house and wait till he was fast asleep when all eleven of them would strike him simultaneously with their swords, so that all clans of Quraysh would be collectively responsible for his murder. In this way his own clan, the Hashemite, would feel totally unable to avenge his death and would accept financial indemnity.

The Prophet was certain that Allah will not let His enemies score such an easy victory. His counter plan was to take all precautionary measures and set on his way to Madinah with extreme care trusting that Allah would look after him.

Early in the afternoon, when Gabriel told him not to sleep in his bed that night, he went to Abu Bakr and spoke to him alone, telling him that he was given permission to leave Makkah. Abu Bakr had bought too fast camels in the hope that he would be the Prophet's companion on this journey. It was appointed that the Prophet would come at midnight to Abu Bakr's house and the two would immediately set on their way.

The only other person to know of the Prophet's departure was his cousin, Ali. Ali was one of the very first to accept Islam. He was then a boy of ten or twelve years. Now a young man of twenty-three, Ali was to sleep in the Prophet's bed so that the assassins would imagine that the Prophet was in bed. Ali's role involved a considerable measure of risk. The Prophet, however, assured him that he would come to no harm.

As the would-be assassins took their positions sleep overpowered them all. The Prophet came out and put some dust over all their heads. He then went straight to Abu Bakr who had prepared the two camels for their journey. The Prophet insisted that he should pay for his camel, Abu Bakr tried to persuade him to consider it a gift from

him. "This journey", the Prophet said, "is taken for the sake of Allah and I like to spend of my money to cover my expenses, so that I may reap the reward for what I spend."

Although Madinah is to the north of Makkah the Prophet and his companion went south. They sought a cave in one of the numerous mountains surrounding Makkah. There, in the cave of Mount Thaur they stayed for three days. The Prophet realized that the Quraysh would be chasing him so he went south to deceive them.

Back of the Prophet's house the would-be assassins were fast asleep when someone came to check on what they were supposed to do. Amazed at what he saw, he woke them up and said that the dust on their heads was a sign that Muhammad managed to escape. They were incredulous. Looking through the door, they said: "Here is Muhammad in his bed!"

They then forced the door open and went in to receive the shock of their lives as they realized that the man in bed was Ali. They did not want to increase their problems by killing Ali. So the cry was raised that Muhammad had escaped. Hurried meetings were held. Everyone concerned was alarmed. It is needless to say that Abu Jahl took command of the situation. Several groups of horsemen were sent out to chase Muhammad and his companion. A prize of one hundred camels was set for anyone who brings Muhammad back, dead or alive. The chasers went in all directions. The ones who went south went very close to the cave.

We have, however, to stop here for lack of space, and we will continue next week, Allah willing.

(To be continued next Friday)

A Muslim landmark

Measurable progress made to reduce pollution's threat to the Taj Mahal

By Robert Fraga

AGRA — One is not disappointed to see the Taj Mahal, and after all that has been written about this most-celebrated of mausoleums, that is the highest compliment the building can be paid.

Undertaken in memory of the Moghul Emperor Shah Jahan's wife, called "Mumtaz Mahal," the Taj required the daily labors of 20,000 workmen 22 years (1632-1654) to build at a cost of about \$4 million. With its white Makrana marble, pietra dura decoration, an accompanying mosque and jawab of red Sikri sandstone, the Taj has elicited the praise of generations of viewers. In 1921, H.R. Nevill said, "the Taj is within more measurable distance of perfection than any other work of man." Although observed most coolly during daylight, the Taj is thought by connoisseurs to be seen best on cloudless nights, when precious stones glint on a surface made ethereal and ivory-like by the light of a full moon.

But is the Taj that we see today the Taj of 1921? Have 60 years dimmed the luster of this sublime monument to an emperor's love? The question arose with special acuity when the government of India decided to construct an oil refinery at Mathura, 43 kms. northwest of Agra. Destined to cost (about \$200 million), plant construction was begun in 1974. With a capacity of 6.2 million tons, the Mathura refinery was India's 12th and the fifth in a chain of Indian Oil Commission (IOC) refineries. To receive Middle East crude from the Gulf of Kutch through a 1200 km. long pipeline, the Mathura installation would supply *inter alia* four fertilizer plants in its immediate hinterland.

Spearheaded by environmentalist Prof. T. Shivaji Rao, a campaign in opposition to the new refinery slowly gathered momentum. Those who joined it contended that the Mathura plant would contribute to area pollution and thus damage the Taj. In response to this challenge, the central government set up a committee to study the problem. Headed by IOC chairman, Dr. S. Varadachari, the committee included representatives from the Archaeological Survey of India, whose responsibility is to look after such monuments as the Taj, the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, and the Indian Institute of Petroleum.

In 1978, the committee issued its findings which included an assessment that the "contribution from the refinery to the long term concentration of sulfur dioxide at Agra would be of the order of one to two micrograms per cubic meter compared to the existing level of 15 to 20." Ironically it was existing sources of urban pollution rather than the hypothetical threat represented by the oil refinery which most worried committee members:

"Committee members wish to record deep concern regarding the existing level of pollution in Agra," it said and went on to recommend that "effective steps need to be taken quickly to reduce the existing level of pollution in Agra."

Three sources of pollution were singled out in the report: coal users, including Agra's two thermal power plants; the local railway shunting yard; and Agra's 200 small foundries.

According to an article which appeared in *The Statesman* last year, the Agra power plants were contributing nine tons of pollutants per day, the shunting yard's steam locomotives 1½ tons, and the town foundries another four tons daily to produce a marble-leaching, stone-cancer-generating environment for a monument which is down on the world's heritage list.

Observers long familiar with the Taj claimed to note a deterioration in the mausoleum's condition. Even a government minister — Dr. P.C. Chunder, then Minister of Education, who admitted in parliament last November that pitting had been observed as well as discoloration, flaking, and blacken-

ing — made public confession of his concern.

The Varadachari committee recommended that the Agra power plants be dismantled as soon as the city was connected to the Uttar Pradesh grid for power supply; that coal-based locomotives be replaced by diesel-based; that there be a freeze on commissioning new industry northwest of the Taj; and that existing industry be relocated southeast of Agra (prevailing winds in the Agra region are westerly or northerly, depending on the season). It also proposed a number of measures for the Mathura oil refinery like the use of low sulfur fuel for boilers, treatment of plant water after agricultural cycling, and the establishment of stations to monitor air pollution in and about Agra. These measures were subsequently adopted by the refinery.

In September, 1980, the chairman of the Indian Railway Board issued instructions that diesel locomotives be used in the Agra shunting yard. Two months later, the Indian Planning Commission offered the U.P. government \$700,000 to shut down its Agra power houses; this occurred in June, 1981.

Relocating or re-equipping the Agra foundries is a problem of an entirely different magnitude. One government official who spoke to *Arab News* estimated that such relocation would cost the equivalent of \$100 million and would involve shifting some 50,000 workers and their families. Converting the foundries from the hard coke furnaces which they presently use to electrically-operated arc furnaces presents a capitalization problem. If that were not enough, U.P. suffers from massive and prolonged power outages which have already led, on two occasions in the past six months, to threats from the province's mini-steel units to abandon U.P. for electrically more reliable parts of India.

Nonetheless measurable progress has been made: pollution monitoring has been under way for several months in Agra, and the data are encouraging. Sulfur dioxide concentration in the air is down to single digit figures, variously given as 3-6 micrograms per cubic meter, according to different sources and locations. Commissioning the Mathura refinery, however, has been repeatedly postponed and its effects on the environment have yet to be determined.

Despite IOC's chief, C.R. Dasgupta's assurances "to ensure that the pollution impact of the refinery is kept within accept-

able limits," critics remain sceptical. Prof. Rao, who is now chairman of the technical committee of the Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board, feels that the authorities worry too much about sulfur dioxide pollution; they are "least bothered" in his opinion by such gases as oxides of nitrogen and carbon which are converted into marble-attacking acids. Rao has recommended the transport of corrosive effluents from the Mathura refinery through a series of pipelines to be discharged into the Yamuna River at some distance from the Taj Mahal.

His suggestion has elicited verdicts of "unthinkable" from government sources, one high-ranking official at the Department of Environment, interviewed by *Arab News*, compared the proposal to shooting garbage into space aboard rockets. Rather than gaseous pollution, particulates blown in from India's western desert and vandalism pose a more immediate and serious problem to the Taj, he said.

Filipinos say dams will drown their livelihood

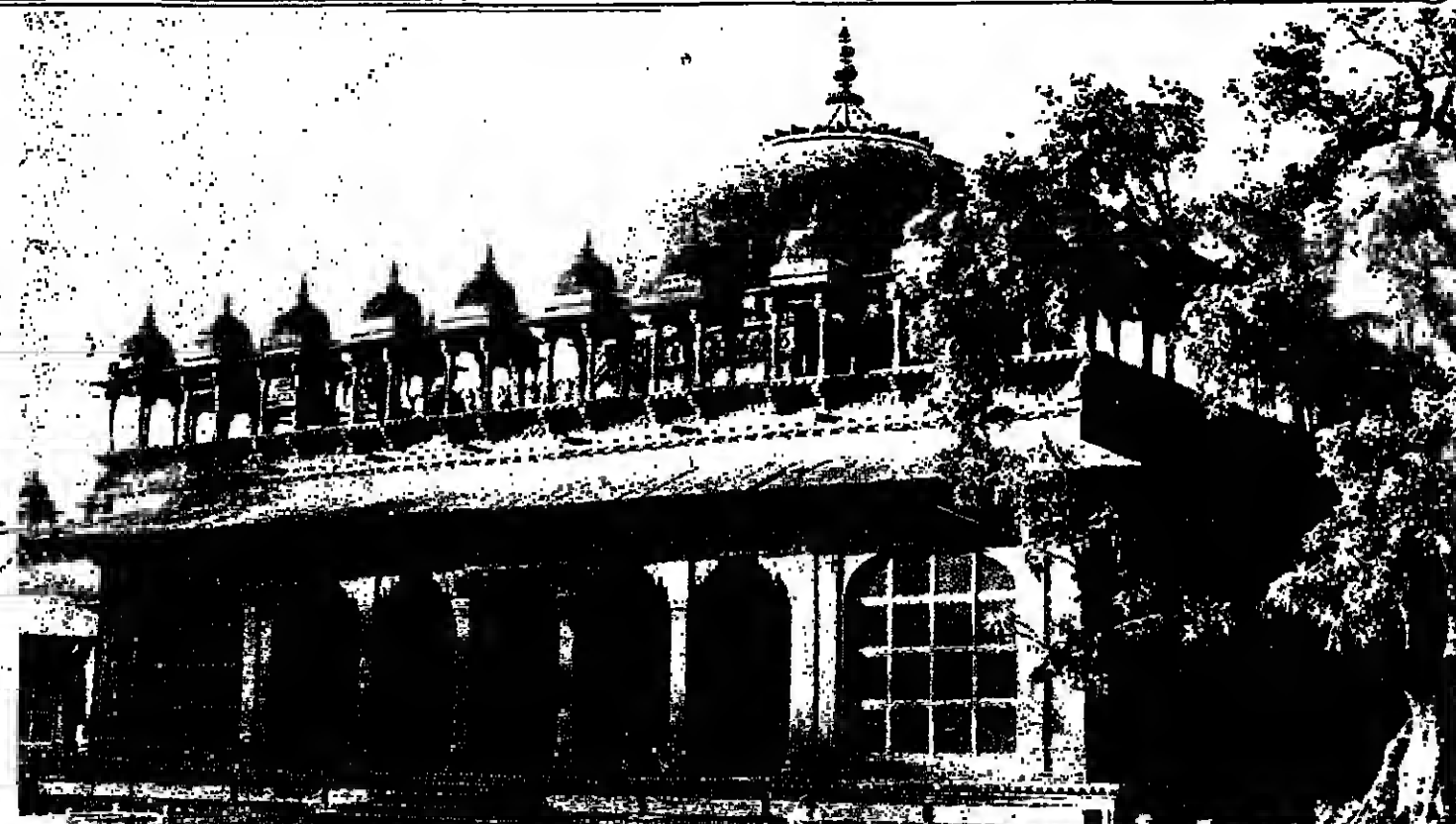
By Manolo B. Jara

MANILA (Depnews) — The government appears to have backed off from its bloody and costly confrontation with tribesmen whose unyielding opposition has stopped the construction of a controversial dam in the Northern Luzon highlands. But the fight isn't over yet. The Chico dam project is not scheduled for construction in the 1980s, announced Chairman Gabriel Itonon of the state-owned National Power Corporation (NPC).

"The studies are there. As to when the project will be implemented, the government has yet to decide. But it is not considered abandoned," Itonon said.

The NPC's 10-year expansion program does not list Chico dam as one of the 27 major hydro and geothermal power projects to be constructed. No explanation was given for the seemingly sudden turnaround on the Chico project. The program aims to reduce oil consumption to 12 million barrels by 1985 and 10 million barrels by 1990.

Located about 350 kilometers northeast of



FATEHPUR SIKRA: Many monuments like this are located near Agra. Archeological worry that these buildings are being damaged by the many industries located nearby and new projects planned in the near future.

Manila, the project aims to tap the mighty Chico River, the longest and most elaborate river system in the Cordillera mountains which form the backbone of Northern Luzon.

Under the original plan, hatched in 1965, four multi-purpose dams will be constructed to be called Chico I, II, III and IV. Once finished, the dams would have been the biggest in Asia, capable of generating 1,010 megawatts (one megawatt equals 1,000 kilowatts).

At that time, the costs were considered prohibitive so the plan was temporarily shelved. However, the 1972 energy crisis forced government planners to reconsider the plan. And their assessment was that the project was feasible — costs and all — because it would alleviate the country's staggering oil import bill which then soared to more than \$1 billion a year.

The first two dams were to be built in Sabangan and Sadanga, Mountain Province; the last two at Basao and Tomiangan, Kalinga-Apayao. According to the study and cost estimates, the first priority would be given to Chico II in Sadangan town with a

potential capacity of 360 megawatts.

Based on the recommendations, the NPC sent survey teams to the proposed dam sites, particularly on Chico II with full-blast construction projected by 1977 and completion by 1982.

But the government did not reckon with the stiff and unyielding opposition from the tribesmen affected by the project, especially the Bontocs and the Kalingas. So strong was the opposition that when NPC resumed its survey work, the Chico IV dam at Tomiangan was accorded the new priority.

This was set in motion a series of events that proved disastrous and embarrassing to the government. As the government concentrated its efforts and attention on Chico IV, it became open to charges that it was bent on finishing the project "no matter what the consequences."

The Kalinga tribesmen were equally unyielding and obstinate in their opposition. They claimed that they were never consulted on the project and accused the government of "militarizing" the area, leading to reportedly rampant military abuses. There was even an

accusation from the tribal leaders that officials of one government agency resorted to outright bribery to silence the opposition — but to no avail.

Compounding the already tense situation was the entry of rebel New People's Army guerrillas who took advantage of the situation and made common cause with the tribesmen.

One of the tribesmen's main arguments against the dam is that it will submerge about 391,000 hectares of land, including the world famous rice terraces, villages, burial grounds and orchards. In all, 10 Kalinga and six Bontoc villages will be directly affected, displacing an estimated 15,000 families.

But the reason goes deeper than that. A study prepared by a local human rights group which looked into the case in 1980 reported: Their opposition does not begin with the dam as such. It begins with the violation of their tradition of self-determination and, therefore, their fierce sense of freedom.

And this has much to do with the practice of *bodong* (peace pact) which is honored and cherished in the highlands. There it is not unusual for villages to be peopled by different tribes who, at one time or another, may be at war. In the course of inter-village travels, the need for insuring the safety of persons and property arises.

This is where *bodong* comes in handy, an occasion made festive with food, singing and chanting and dancing by the participants. "It must be borne in mind that the peace pact system is initiated, forged and implemented by villagers in answer to their needs for economic exchanges and peace and order," the study said. "It is therefore a time-tested institution for self-rule or for self-determination."

It is this permanence, this mode of living and thinking — seemingly incomprehensible to the outside world — that makes the Kalinga and other tribesmen a fierce and unwavering defender of a land that is to them sacred and inviolate.

And nowhere has this belief been more evident than in the slaying of Kalinga chieftain Maciling Dulag, who was gunned down allegedly by soldiers on April 24, 1980. Maciling was appointed as the Kalinga spokesman on the Chico dam issue in 1978.

President Marcos had ordered the court-martial of the officers and men linked to the slaying. However, the tribesmen were not mollified and instead increased the tempo of their opposition.

SELF-SERVICING

WRITTEN & DRAWN BY BILL CALDWELL

HEADLAMP

CAR BODY

EARTH STRAP

BATTERY

WING

CORROSION

FILLER OR FIBREGLASS

POOR JOINT

HEADLAMPS AND HORNS AS WELL AS OTHER EQUIPMENT OFTEN SUFFER FROM BAD EARTHING. THIS IS BECAUSE THE CURRENT USUALLY HAS TO PASS TO EARTH THROUGH THE CAR BODY. ANY LOOSE OR RUSTY JOINTS OR PATCHES OF FILLER ALONG THE WAY CAN PREVENT THE COMPONENT EARTHING AND SO BREAKING THE CIRCUIT.

DO-IT-YOURSELF CAR REPAIRS

TRACING ELECTRICAL FAULTS (2)

TO CHECK THE EARTH RETURN OF A COMPONENT, CONNECT A TEST LAMP TO THE UNEARTHED BATTERY TERMINAL. THE BULB WILL THEN LIGHT IF THE OTHER WIRE IS CONNECTED WITH ANY EARTHED POINT.

TOUCH THE BODY OR EARTH POINT OF THE COMPONENT. IF THE TEST LAMP DOES NOT LIGHT, THE COMPONENT IS NOT EARTHED. TOUCH THE TEST WIRE ON POINTS BACK THROUGH EACH SECTION OF THE EARTH'S ROUTE TO THE BATTERY. WHEN YOU FIND THE JOINT WHERE THE INTERRUPTION TAKES PLACE, YOU CAN EITHER TAKE THE JOINT TO PIECES AND CLEAN IT OR CONNECT A PIECE OF WIRE TO THE BODY OF THE COMPONENT AND FIX IT TO A POINT WHERE THERE IS A GOOD EARTH. IN OTHER WORDS, PROVIDE A NEW EARTH.

TO UNEARTHED BATTERY TERMINAL

the BUMBLES of mumbles

Race to the Point: The winner

By Alexandra J. Firth

Illustrations by Nicholas Donine

By oow Dearlo was nearly upon him in his little boat and, seeing Mottel splashing helplessly in the water, sprang into action. He quickly ran and fetched his rope and threw it over the side, after carefully tying up the other end to his mast.

"Here, Mottel! Catch hold of the rope!" he yelled.

Mottel did as he was told and Dearlo pulled hard and managed to pull Mottel up on to the deck.

"Thank you! Thank you, Dearlo," spluttered Mottel. "That stupid octopus! I might have known that I could not trust her to do anything right. Even a simple thing like pull my boat along. She couldn't even do that."

Too late he realized that in his fright he had told Dearlo his plot to win the race. Dearlo made for the Point, quickly turned his boat around and headed for home.

All the little Bumbles' boats were nearly at the Point, but Dearlo was in the lead now. On and on he sailed, back to Oystermouth Bay where he was easily the winner.

Lillypop, Toggler and the Wizard, and lots of Dearlo's friends were jumping up and down with glee when Dearlo's boat had

been tied up. They were amazed to see Mottel looking wet and very sorry for himself in Dearlo's boat.

"What happened to you?" chorused the crowd.

"He had an accident and fell into the sea," said Dearlo quickly, keeping Mottel's secret to himself.

"Yes, that's right and Dearlo saved me," wailed Mottel.

Well! When the crowd of Bumbles heard this, they all cheered Dearlo, not only for winning the race but for stopping and helping such a naughty little Bumble like Mottel.

"Three cheers for Dearlo!" cried the

THE RESCUE: Here, Mottel! Catch hold of the rope, yelled Dearlo. Mottel did as he was told and Dearlo pulled hard and managed to pull Mottel up on the deck.

Wizard. You could hear the cheers all over Mumbles village.

The king came up to Dearlo, shook him by the hand and said "The queen and I would like you to sit at our table tonight at the palace. We are holding a celebration dinner in your honor and everyone is invited."

Dearlo, Lillypop and Toggler fairly flew over the pebbles to their home to get changed. Toesler pulled up their top-

pebble, which was their front door, and down the seaweed ladder they all went to their beautiful home below, with its pretty colored walls made from shells, all colors of the rainbow.

Lillypop changed into her very best gown, while Dearlo and Toggler selected which of their limpet shell hats they should wear to the palace.

Hours later, they were seated at the royal table, which was laden with all the delicacies

that Bumbles love to eat — shrimps, cockles, winkles and little fishes.

When the king presented Dearlo with his trophy of 'The Fastest Bumble of the Year' everyone clapped and praised him.

But it was Mottel who made Dearlo's day by coming up to him quietly as the celebrations were dying down a bit.

He said "Dearlo, thank you for not telling the Bumbles about my plot to win the race. You deserved to win, but next year I am going to try very hard to beat you."

Dearlo looked at Mottel with a smile and said "I look forward to that very much."

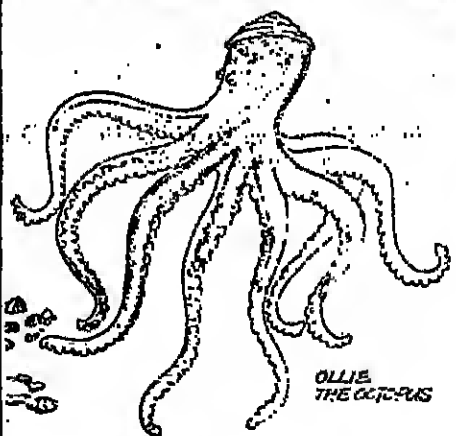
Meanwhile Ollie the Octopus was out at sea nursing a very large bump on her head, bemoaning the fact that she had not been rewarded by Mottel and thinking to herself that it does not really pay to try and cheat to be first at anything.

So, with a mournful look on her face, she swam off to her cave beneath the sea, to have a good long sleep and try to forget what a naughty octopus she had been.

Later, Lillypop, Dearlo and Toggler made their way back home from the palace across the pebbles. The mood had just come out to light their way. They were full of good food and good companionship.

"You know," said Dearlo, "this has been one of the happiest days of my life."

Next Friday: Forbidden Territory



CELEBRATION DINNER: Dearlo, Lillypop and Toggler sat at the king and queen's table and Dearlo received his award as 'The Fastest Bumble of the Year' directly from the king.

Often controversial

Pinkertons chased famous crooks; some passed on their trade secrets

By Michelle Iroff

WASHINGTON (SNS) — One walked with a swinging gait, a blue anchor on the forearm distinguished another and a single gold tooth on the lower left of the jaw was the trademark of one named Sophie.

Though their looks and "calling cards" were quite different, the characters in this rogues' gallery had one trait in common: Outlaws all, they were pursued and foiled by Pinkerton's National Detective Agency.

As a young man in Scotland during the tumultuous Industrial Revolution, Allan Pinkerton, who would found the agency, was considered a rogue, an enemy of established society. He was among the more radical adherents of the reformist Chartist movement and advocated violence, if necessary, to democratize Parliament. A warrant was soon issued for his arrest and in 1843 Allan Pinkerton wisely headed for the shores of America.

Upon arrival, Pinkerton apparently forgot his unconventional past and quickly established himself as a manufacturer of barrets in

Dundee, Ill. This innocuous profession led to the flowering of his hidden investigative instincts.

One day, while collecting staves for his cooper trade on an uninhabited island in a nearby river, Pinkerton discovered the remains of a suspicious fire. Convinced something strange was going on, he returned late one night with the county sheriff to spy figures there silhouetted in the dark. They turned out to be coin counterfeiters; the barrel manufacturer's keen eye and alert mind had done them in.

Thus began Pinkerton's nearly 40 years of checkmating shady capers. He died in 1884, but his sons, Robert and William, who had begun working with the agency as teenagers, kept the business growing.

In the wake of his Dundee successes, "I suddenly found myself called upon from every quarter to undertake matters requiring detective skill," Pinkerton recalled years later. And in 1848, he readily accepted when the sheriff of Cook County asked him to

come to Chicago to serve as deputy. A year later, he was appointed Chicago's first full-time detective. But Pinkerton's talents seemed to demand an arena of operation larger yet. In 1850, he gave up his job on the city force to establish his own private agency.

One of the first of its kind in the country, the new enterprise thrived from the start. In 1856, having signed lucrative contracts to protect the property of several Midwestern railroads and with requests for his services growing daily, he wrote back to a friend in Dundee: "I am overwhelmed with business."

Today, Pinkerton's Inc., headquartered in New York City, with a staff of 36,000 people scattered around the world, provides security and investigative services on a private contract basis. As in the past, agents often make citizen's arrests, holding suspects in custody until the authorities arrive.

Interest in the agency also lives on. Thus, the Smithsonian's National Portrait Gallery recently staged an exhibition entitled "We Never Sleep: The First Fifty Years of the Pinkertons." The exhibit, put together by historians Frederick S. Voss and James G. Barber, presented the history of what perhaps was the nation's first national — if unofficial — police force.

When Allan Pinkerton began his professional career, local police forces were often corrupt, usually under-staffed and less than efficient. They had neither the resources nor the will to pursue criminals outside their assigned districts. What's more, the Western frontier was wide open. The Pinkertons, ready and willing, stepped into the gap, pursued criminals otherwise forgotten and gathered material on nefarious activities across the country, becoming a national clearinghouse of sorts on illegal activities.

In those good old days, there were few top-flight women crooks to challenge the Pinkertons. One was Sophie Lyons, described by admirers as the international "Queen of the Underworld." Born in 1850, Lyons learned the art of picking pockets by the age of six and went on to bigger and more ingenious exploits. In the 1880s, posing as a prominent society woman, she headed for Paris and there was able to steal more than \$200,000 worth of jewelry from her new-found upper-crust friends.

Lyons, too, made an attempt to lead the straight life and, in 1894, became proprietor of the Great Western Matrimonial Bureau in Detroit. "She claims she has settled down. If so, she ought to be encouraged," William Pinkerton wrote in an office memo. It didn't



FAMOUS OUTLAWS: James James, standing, and his brother Frank James were famous outlaws in the Midwest who looted bank safes and robbed trains, like the Wild Bunch they were able to escape capture.

last. Within a short time, she was under investigation for mail fraud.

The Pinkertons, for their part, were expanding their horizons. By the 1870s, their beat included the territories of the frontier West. The Pinkerton name became so entwined with the gun-slinging bandits they pursued that it was hard to distinguish the romantic adventures of the good guys from the adventures of the crooks.

The "Wild Bunch," a band of bank robbers who traveled from Montana to Texas to New York City to the jungles of South America, topped the Pinkerton's most-wanted list. Most sought-after of all were the ring leaders, George Barker (alias Butch Cassidy) and Harry Longbaugh (alias the Sundance Kid).

After robbing \$30,000 from Union Pacific's Overland Flyer in 1899, the Wild Bunch was trailed closely by the Pinkertons. But, other robberies followed, each more lucrative than the one before it. In 1900 and 1901, the bandits lifted \$32,640 from a Winnemucca, Nev., bank and stole \$41,500 in banknotes from a Great Northern train near Wagner, Mont., big sums in those days. This last robbery put a posse of 100 men on their trails, and the Wild Bunch disbanded.

The Pinkertons were not perfect. History-minded trade unionists still bristle over their controversial role in bloody 19th-century union-industry clashes, and Civil War buffs argue about the value of Allan Pinkerton's intelligence advice to the Union Army.

A 28-year wait 'Oldest' wood boat displayed, visits could soon be limited

By David B. Ottaway

CAIRO (WP) — After 4,600 years buried beneath the sands of time and 28 more years trapped in Egyptian bureaucracy, the world's oldest and best-preserved wooden boat has gone on public display alongside the pyramids on the outskirts of Cairo.

The gondola-shaped 35-ton bark, built almost entirely of Lebanese cedarwood, measures almost 132 feet in length and was literally sewn together with ropes strung through slits on the inside of the hull. Crisscrossed over it are 10 loag oars with two others serving as rudder guides attached to the stern.

Except for a few replacement oars and support parts in one of the 12 oars, the 1,224 dismantled pieces in which the bark was found in its own hermetically sealed tomb are all original and seemingly still in excellent condition for their age.

From its discovery on May 26, 1954, until March 6 when it finally went on display, the great funeral bark of Cheops has been the victim of a bitter Egyptian and international controversy. The issues have ranged from who should be given credit for the discovery and the measures taken to preserve it to the design of the museum now housing it and the alleged indifference of Egyptian antiquity authorities to its plight for 28 years.

"The boat, the way care of it was done and the opening of the museum are all a saga," admitted Dr. Abdelaziz Fadel, the director who has worked eight months to get the museum open.

Much criticism was leveled against the museum itself, an odd boat-shaped, glass- and tin-walled modernistic bubble that collected the desert heat like an oven in which the boat was left baking.

Fadel, does not try to defend the Italian architect, whose name he says he no longer remembers, or the style of the museum, which he readily admits is totally out of keeping with its surroundings dominated by the desert and the three famous Giza pyramids. But he insists Cheops' bark is finally being looked after properly and is protected from the elements.

The museum has two 75-ton air conditioners going full time to keep both the temperature at 22 degrees Celsius and humidity at 55 percent.

Measures have been taken to prevent the bark from fire. Wiring in the museum has been held to a minimum smoking is prohibited and there will shortly be two independent fire extinguishing systems.

The museum is extremely functional and well arranged to show off the bark fully in all its incredible beauty and workmanship.

The visitor enters the ground floor beneath the boat. On one side is the pit where it was found; on the other are pictures of the discovery and samples housed in glass cases of the original rope, sailors' knots and matting that were buried together with the 1,224 pieces of the ship.

A staircase takes the visitor to two levels of balconies alongside the bark but far enough away so that no hands can touch it.

Visitors have complained, however, about the entrance fee. Foreigners are being charged about \$7.25, to defray the cost of electricity for the air conditioning, according to Fadel. This may explain the small number of visitors so far.

Fadel also says little effort has been made to publicize the opening.

"I prefer people to get to know it bit and not to have a big rush on it," he said, adding, "I am studying the effect the number of visitors will have on the temperature and humidity. Maybe we will have to limit them to 50 at a time."

But the main thing, he stressed, was to get the museum open and put an end to the scandal surrounding its long closure.

Fewling over Cheops' bark began the day of its discovery with a dispute in Egypt's antiquities department over whether Kamal Mallakh, the Egyptologist who claimed credit for finding it, deserved the honor bestowed on him abroad.

The feud over Mallakh in the antiquities service dragged on for more than two decades while the mystery of how to put together what one official called a "jigsaw puzzle in three dimensions" was solved by the skillful restorer put in charge of the project, Hag Ahmed Youssef Mostafa.

It seems this feat was accomplished several times for questionable reasons as the bark was transferred from one temporary warehouse to another until the museum was built in 1961. Throughout, little thought was given to protection of the ancient boat from the extremes of humidity or temperature to which it was subjected for 28 years.

"The wood is very sensitive," explained Mallakh. "The air is dry and hot during the day and very chilly at night. I asked for air conditioning, but they only turned it on for VIPs like President Carter."

As the neglect and indecision continued, international pressure mounted on the Egyptian government to do something to save the rare bark from disintegration.



THE WILD BUNCH: A band of bank robbers who traveled from Montana to Texas to New York City and even the jungles of South America. Seated, left to right, Harry Longbaugh (Sundance Kid), Ben Kirkpatrick, George Parker (Butch Cassidy). Standing are William Carver and Harvey Logan. None of the Wild Bunch were ever caught by the Pinkertons although they pursued them all over the world.

At King Saud University Kindergarten solves parents' worries

By Aysel Ushuata

RIYADH — Working mothers of children under school age faced the problem here of what to do with their children. Some housewives tried to solve this problem by accepting to take care of a certain number of children. This year the housing department of King Saud University solved this problem by opening a kindergarten, not only for the children of working mothers but for the children of everyone who works at the university. This modern kindergarten is part of the big recreation center of the Diria complex which was put into operation last year at the end of the spring semester.

The kindergarten registered a greater number of children than expected. Not only the families living on the housing complex but also the university staff families living downtown brought their children to the kindergarten every morning and picked them up at noon.

Lots of Saudi Arabian families and non-working mothers at the complex registered their children seeing as a good opportunity for them to prepare their children ahead for elementary school. Besides that, the children had the opportunity to learn English as well as Arabic. Children make good friends from all nations and get a wider scope of understanding than most of their elders do perhaps.

The kindergarten has 210 students from Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Sudan, Pakistan, America, Britain, Turkey, Palestine, Lebanon, Jordan, Tunisia, Morocco, Canada, India and Bangladesh. Children of all ages, starting from one month going to the school age.

Children under three years old are

allowed to be taken to school only if their mothers are working. These children are provided for from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. The fee is SR1000 per semester. For children whose parents are not working, the hours are from 8 a.m. to 12 noon, the fee is SR500 per semester.

A well educated Saudi Arabian, Rukiya Al Dhian is in charge of both this kindergarten and the recreation center for women. This is quite a challenging job, she administers the activities of the women's center and set up a kindergarten, all starting from scratch. Rukiya received her bachelor's degree in accounting in Egypt. For two years she worked in the Ministry of Social Works as the director of the kindergarten for the orphanage. She spent two more years at the Girls' center for University Studies administering the girls section and acting as a coordinator or liaison between the university administration and the center. She worked to obtain her master's degree in public administration in Connecticut.

Rukiya has been at her new job at King Saud University of Riyadh for five months, and in such a short time has achieved a lot. One can see this clearly in going around the school and in seeing the children in classrooms or in play rooms, or in their beds.

Rukiya has been coming to work at 7 a.m. and staying until 3 p.m. to make sure that everything is working smoothly.

"It is necessary to do this in the beginning," she says. Once every thing is established she will relax a little. In the evening she is working smoothly.

"It is necessary to do this in the beginning," she says. Once every thing is established she will relax a little. In the evenings she has to be at the Women's Recreation



MUSIC CLASS: Little girls enjoy producing their music, while the one on the right looks frozen by the camera.

Center, too. She is too conscientious to let things go by themselves.

There are 32 ladies working in the administrative staff. There is an assistant director and a secretary, and some social workers. Five Filipino girls do the cleaning. Each class has two teachers. There are six classes each in two groups. Seven teachers work with children under two years old, feeding and changing them.

Teachers were chosen among applicants who applied to work in response to an announcement asking those willing and capable to work with children to come for an interview. Many teachers are wives of

university staff members, and enjoy working with small children. The music teacher plays the piano, the physical education teacher plays games besides doing more formal physical exercises with them.

Ages from two to three participate in Arabic lessons. The teacher reads them stories and then asks them to find the first letter in each word. The children are put into groups according to their ages. Each student has a file to show monthly improvement (and these files are sent to the parents to follow up and check upon their children's progress).



LANGUAGE CLASS: Students attending the King Saud University of Riyadh learn both Arabic and English and have excellent facilities.

Designers recognize advantages

Polyester takes its place in modern fashions, its qualities are good for casual sportswear

By Sheryl Fitzgerald

NEW YORK (WP) — Polyester. Polyester? Polyester. There was a movie named after it. In some circles, every body knows at least three jokes about it. And some ways say that, like deer and moose, it should be made available — in season — to hunters.

Nobody can prove that any of this has given polyester its poor image. But, after all those mint-green, elasticized-waist pant suits, polyester does have a reputation for being tacky and cheap, a serious public relations problem many people believe it does not always deserve.

In fact, although polyester still has a long way to go before it ever becomes a staple in the world of haute couture, a few designers are beginning to recognize its advantages. "I do use it because I love its silky looks, especially in the crepe de chine and in the blends," said designer Albert Capraro. "I use it in organza and taffeta."

Despite the winning of elitists, life on Spaceship Earth would not be as easy without polyester, said Adly Gorrara of E.I. Du Pont de Nemours Co. statistics compiled by the

Textile Economics Bureau estimate that it is the fabric of choice for more than 80 percent of the American population, with more than 9,665 million pounds of polyester produced annually, compared with 3,000 million pounds of cotton and 126 million pounds of wool.

Polyester fiber was first developed in 1953 at Du Pont's laboratories. Now there are about 21 general categories of man-made fibers, ranging from Spandex, triacetate and nylon — names we all know and love — to things like Nylril, Aramid and Novoloid that we have rarely ever heard about.

There is only one polyester. All those polyester fabrics in your department stores start out basically the same: as a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is a long-chain polymer at least 85 percent of which is an ester — aromatic carboxylic acid — and other organic chemicals. Among polyester producers are Du Pont (Dacron), Celanese (Fortrel), Hoechst Fibers Inc. (Trevira, a star-shaped polyester fiber), Eastman Kodak (Kodel), and American Enka (Encrown).

After the filaments are made, polyester is textured so that it looks pretty and feels like

something that you're familiar with. Then it becomes a 100 percent polyester yarn or is blended with other fibers such as cotton, wool or silk or, in some instances, other man-made fibers. Once the yarn is spun, it is woven or knitted into fabric.

There are three basic ways to weave a fabric — plain, twill and satin — and all the fabrics that we use are variations on these basic patterns. In a plain weave, multiple yarns running in one direction (filling) go over and under alternating single yarns that go in the other direction (warp). This makes a heavy, dense fabric like taffeta, chambray, seersucker or poplin.

Jerry Pawlak, of Burlington Industries, said fabric definitions like poplin, twill, gabardine or tweed refer to weaving techniques, not fiber content and can all be achieved with polyester fibers.

Some of the drawbacks attributed to polyester begin to appear in the fabric-making process, said John E. Berkowitch, a research associate at Du Pont. People complain that polyester doesn't breathe, he said, but breathability is as much a function of weave as of fabric. Tightly woven fabrics like poplin or gabardine don't breathe as well as looser weaves or knitted fabrics, he said.

Cotton, he said, acts like a wick with perspiration. It soaks it up quickly and thoroughly. But, he said, once cotton fibers have absorbed their limit, they will not get rid of the moisture quickly. They just stay wet. Polyester, on the other hand, while less absorbent than cotton, rids itself of moisture much quicker. This is part of the reason a polyester fabric needs less time in the dryer.

But, said Arthur Price, professor of textile science at the Fashion Institute of Technology, polyester only works when the humidity is low.

"If you're going to take a low-cost fabric and do complicated construction that will raise costs, you defeat the whole purpose," said Pawlak. Thus, he said, those styling quirks you find on polyester garments shouldn't be blamed on the fabric. They should be blamed on a manufacturer who has little or no design sense or who has not kept up with trends in fashion.

Bill Blass does use it in his swimmer, rainwear and menswear lines, a spokesman said. He also uses it in Blassport, a more moderately-priced sportswear group. But, the spokesman said, he won't use it in Couture because he feels that the customer paying couture prices really wants natural fibers.

Another drawback of polyester fabrics, said Price, is that although labels may say that they're permanently stain — and soil-resistant, they really are not. Resins are put

onto the surface of the fabrics to achieve these benefits, and, like starch, they will wash away. Thus, after about 20 washings, you'll find that your polyester garments are not shedding certain greasy stains as well as they did when they were new. One way to minimize this is to wash older polyester garments before stains have a chance to set.

If 100 percent polyester is beyond the pale to some folks, polyester blends are finding a comfortable home in the marketplace. Blends of polyester and cotton are used in men's shirts and women's blouses and the new craze for sweatshirt dressing thrives on fabrics knit of polyester and cotton.

India's women doctors voice objections to 'Law of Pregnancy' during internship

By Jagan Nath

NEW DELHI (Depthnews) — Young women doctors doing house surgeon jobs here after graduation are angry, disillusioned and helpless at the 'Law of Pregnancy' that is hanging as a Damocles' sword above their heads during the training period.

The law sternly warns, if you get pregnant during house surgeonship (residency), out you go. All female doctor whether single or married, are required to sign an agreement to this effect before being admitted as a house surgeon.

In fact, young women doctors in a leading hospital in New Delhi are required to undertake pregnancy tests twice a year. Investigations reveal that dozens of married house surgeons have had faced marital discord due to this requirement. Many have abandoned their medical careers.

Four women doctors in a local hospital were found to be pregnant during the training period. They had to pay the penalty — they were fired.

A spokesman of the hospital justified the action thus: "The entire strength of our team of house surgeons consists of female doctors. If a large number of them get pregnant, they cannot do their normal duties properly and the patient has to suffer ultimately."

A house surgeon's job, it was pointed out, is one of the toughest in terms of workload. Their duty hours range from 48 to 72 hours a week or six working days at the very least.

Taking up the cudgels for the women doctors, the mass-circulation *Hindustan Times* has strongly urged hospital authorities to discard this practice. "It is an outlook stuck in traditional attitudes and refusing to acknow-

Ceramics gain ground as home decorations

PARIS (RFI) — Ceramics are gaining popularity as decorations in contemporary homes due to their availability, attractiveness and utility. This trend has led the Museum of Decorative Arts to feature recent works of more than 124 ceramists in an exhibition now being held there. The exhibition coincides with the meetings of the Congress of the International Ceramics Academy, the previous meeting was held in Kyoto, Japan in 1980.

Exhibitors belong to different nationalities but have in common the fact that they work or have worked in France during a period from 1940 until today. Some of them worked together in groups which formed in the French provinces: Ratilly, Vallauris, Taizé, etc. Many others preferred to follow their research paths individually, while taking a keen interest in what has been happening elsewhere.

The result has been a wide exchange of conceptions, styles and techniques, each one providing, beyond his personal temperament, the inheritance of the craft traditions from his country of origin. Such a variety of experience leads to interesting confrontations. And this in fact is one of the basic aims of the exhibition: to spotlight the value of the very different approaches in this art of ceramics, which is more than a thousand years old.

The direction of many of the works in the exhibition seems to be toward the integration of ceramics in the environment, both urban and at home. We find a technical virtuosity which sometimes comes near to a real feat and which makes the role of "crucible" tangible among the new decorative trends in France.

For instance, the RAKU — a typically



KNICK KNACK: An example of fine ceramic artwork which can provide attractive tableware and perhaps even turn into a collector's item.

Japanese style of treatment of stoneware to produce secularly stable forms — takes on unexpected and surprising dimensions when used by European sensitivity. The same is true for certain contributions from overseas, from Latin America among others.

Going in the other direction, European "secrets" can be used by these artists from abroad. In no case is there any rivalry, it's a question of osmosis which could never find a more fertile ground than France — which was capable, from very early, to create its own style, independently of its knowledge of antiquity and independently, too, of experiments carried out in neighboring countries. This "solidity" as well as the "opening" to new and other ideas has predisposed France to welcome this kind of constructive gathering.

Housewives cut paper

By Lillian Lin

TAIPEI, (CNA) — Pasting paper cuttings on the windows at home during the Lunar New Year season used to be a custom in the agricultural society in China.

The folk art of paper cuttings was familiar to every Taipei housewife and its designs usually featured those auspicious Chinese characters, such as *fu* (blessing), *li* (prosperity), *shou* (longevity), *hsi* (happiness), and *i-chun* (fine for spring), as well as flowers, birds, animals and scenes from folk tales.

In the past, paper cuttings pasted on the walls and windows during the festival season mostly used red for luck. The cutouts made with paper and scissors usually were simple in style.

As the techniques improved with better quality paper and the addition of other colors to the traditional red, the designs became more sophisticated.

Paper cuttings developed into an art form, since some artists were inspired and began to imitate paintings by clipping delicate landscapes or figures and by adding paper calligraphy and mock paper seals to them. Some times, their works were mistaken for real paintings.

Some 100 pieces cut by the late Mrs. Teng Kung Yung-chang were displayed at the

National Museum of History during the Spring Festival they remain masterpieces in Taiwan.

Mrs. Teng once explained that successful paper-cutting results from mastering three technical steps: sketching the design, clipping, and mounting the cutout.

In addition, she also emphasized that it requires the imagination of the artist, and the works should show much originality.

The origins of paper cuttings are hard to trace. Yao Meng-ku, a contemporary Chinese painter, revealed that the *i-chun-nen-tzu*, or *chun-shu* (Book of Spring), might be the earliest form of paper cutting. Book of Spring was a complex pattern of the character compound *i-chun*. These two-word designs were popular in the Northern and Southern Dynasties (420-589 A.D.), the Sui Dynasty (581-618 A.D.) the Tang Dynasty (618-907 A.D.) and the Five Dynasties Period (907-959 A.D.).

In the Ching Dynasty (1644-1911 A.D.), many lettermen became interested in paper cutting and they had expanded the subject matter to birds, animals legends, and human themes. Some even tried to imitate calligraphy in the cutouts and their works came out so well that they were mistaken for real ink calligraphy.



PAPER CUTTING: While housewives begin cutting paper figures which are relatively simple, paper-cutting subjects are without limit and whole stories can be presented.

A Damocles sword?

India's women doctors voice objections to 'Law of Pregnancy' during internship

By Jagan Nath

NEW DELHI (Depthnews) — Young women doctors doing house surgeon jobs here after graduation are angry, disillusioned and helpless at the 'Law of Pregnancy' that is hanging as a Damocles' sword above their heads during the training period.

The law sternly warns, if you get pregnant during house surgeonship (residency), out you go. All female doctor whether single or married, are required to sign an agreement to this effect before being admitted as a house surgeon.

In fact, young women doctors in a leading hospital in New Delhi are required to undertake pregnancy tests twice a year. Investigations reveal that dozens of married house surgeons have had faced marital discord due to this requirement. Many have abandoned their medical careers.

Four women doctors in a local hospital were found to be pregnant during the training period. They had to pay the penalty — they were fired.

A spokesman of the hospital justified the action thus: "The entire strength of our team of house surgeons consists of female doctors. If a large number of them get pregnant, they cannot do their normal duties properly and the patient has to suffer ultimately."

A house surgeon's job, it was pointed out, is one of the toughest in terms of workload. Their duty hours range from 48 to 72 hours a week or six working days at the very least.

Taking up the cudgels for the women doctors, the mass-circulation *Hindustan Times* has strongly urged hospital authorities to discard this practice. "It is an outlook stuck in traditional attitudes and refusing to acknow-

ledge the capacity and daily contribution of women in India's social and economic life," it said.

Scientific experiments and experience have demonstrated that a woman's normal work efficiency remains unimpaired until she reaches the final stages of her pregnancy.

For instance, a few years ago, an eight month pregnant American woman finished a marathon race of 26 miles. In India, too, one can observe pregnant women laborers working in the fields and at construction sites until the day they give birth.

"It is," the *Hindustan Times* said, "a paradox of Indian social psychology that on the one hand the woman is respected and on the other looked down upon."

The newspaper described pregnancy tests for the doctors in particular as "unfair" and "offensive," for the indignity they inflict is probably a violation of the Indian Constitution.

Surprisingly, the pregnancy rule is being enforced with the permission of the health ministry. Several members of parliament, especially women, are concerned and they plan to raise the question in the House when it reassembles.

However, a health ministry spokesman says that the permission was granted at the request of the hospital authorities. A woman doctor recalls that the question has been brought before parliament once, as well as to the Chief Justice of India. Unfortunately, nothing happened and the practice continues.

Interns have retaliated by deciding to boycott any tests in the future, but the hospitals have announced that pregnancies will be determined through analysis.

As a rule, a house surgeon has to complete

one year of internship. Only on completion of this training would the person qualify for private practice.

Sympathising with the women, one government hospital accommodated a few pregnant house surgeons who lost their jobs in one hospital, and allowed them to finish their tenure.

One of those affected pointed out that a pregnant house surgeon can be identified immediately if she refuses to undergo an X-ray examination as part of the routine medical checkup for fear of harming the foetus.

"Normally when a woman cooives," she said, "it is an occasion for rejoicing. But when members of my family learned that I was pregnant, they went into a fit of depression."

What recourse do pregnant house surgeons have?

They have to deliver their babies first, then go knocking at the doors of hospitals to find out if a seat is vacant. But one way to nullify the argument that mass maternity leaves by doctors would handicap a hospital is to make the hospital college a co-educational institute. Then male doctors could fill in for their colleagues.

Another point women interns have to take up is the granting of a three-month maternity leave to women employees. This rule does not yet apply to medical colleges. Or they could agree to put in an extended period of training to compensate for the period missed.

As an irate woman doctor remarked: "The story about pregnant house surgeons makes disconcerting reading. The rule is atrocious, barbaric and inhuman. The sooner it is repealed, the better."

Arabian Cuisine

Recipes selected by Anne Marie Weiss - Armish from her upcoming cookbook 'Arabian Cuisine'

White Bean Soup

Shorabet Fasouliye (Syria)

An excellent hearty soup. The mild flavor of the beans is enriched by the tomato and lamb base. Use white beans of any size — my favorite is navy beans.

Ingredients:
1½ cup white beans
1 leek, chopped (substitute 1 onion)
2 T. butter
2 liters water
500 g. lamb and lamb bones
2 tomatoes, peeled and chopped (optional)
1 T. Tomato paste
2 T. chopped celery leaves
2 T. lemon juice or vinegar
Salt and black pepper
Garnish
Freshly chopped parsley

Preparation

1. Pick over the beans and wash them. To prepare them for cooking, soak overnight in water to cover OR pour the beans into 1½ liter boiling salted water; bring to the boil again and boil 2 minutes. Remove from the heat, cover, and let sit for 1 hour.
2. Sauté the leek or onion in butter until soft and transparent. Pour on the water. (If

you preferred the second method of bean preparation, use the water in which you soaked the beans.) Add the beans, lamb, tomatoes, tomato paste, celery, and lemon juice, and bring to the boil. Cover, and simmer until done, skimming the foam. More water may be added as necessary. Total cooking time may vary from 1½ to more than 2 hours, depending on the quality of the meat and the type of beans. In a pressure cooker, 30-35 minutes is usually sufficient.
3. Season to taste with salt and pepper. The soup is now ready to serve. Some cooks remove the lamb and bones and puree the soup in an electric blender or by rubbing it through a sieve. I prefer to puree about half the beans in a bit of the broth, and return them to the pan.

4. Serve garnished with chopped parsley.

Variations

• In Yemen, 2 cloves of garlic would be sautéed with the onions. Add 1/3 cup chopped green coriander to the pureed beans and simmer 5 more minutes to blend flavors.

• For a whiter bean soup, omit the tomatoes and tomato paste.

• Add 2 diced potatoes and a pinch of oumag.

• The addition of 1 finely chopped carrot lends a dash of color to the soup.

• Greek Fasoulada is prepared as above, but seasoned with a bay leaf and mint.

For farm products

EEC panel urges 11% price hike

BRUSSELS, April 1 (R) — The executive commission of the European Economic Community (EEC) Thursday proposed price increases of nearly 11 percent for the EEC's eight million farmers, aiming to break a deadlock in the annual price negotiations.

The compromise plan, handed to agriculture ministers of the 10 EEC states during the second day of their talks in Brussels, is designed to secure at least provisional accord on a new package by Friday, diplomatic sources said.

It was drafted by Farm Commissioner Poul Dalsager in response to demands from most EEC countries for price rises higher than the nine percent originally suggested by him to help farmers cope with a steep rise in costs.

Dalsager also proposed evaluations of the artificial 'green currencies' of several EEC states, used to convert common EEC prices into national currencies, the diplomats said. If agreed, these would give Belgian and Luxembourg farmers an extra 5.6 percent on top of any price rise eventually agreed. Italian farmers would get 3.6 percent extra, Danish 3.2 percent more, French 1.8 percent and Greek one percent.

In many member countries farmers would thus get close to the 16 percent which they say they need to maintain their standard of living. Price rises for some products were due to take effect Thursday and powerful farmers'

unions in France especially have been applying strong political pressure for an early settlement.

But the proposals seemed certain to be opposed by Britain, which is locked in a bitter row over its net payments to the EEC budget and wants the farm increases to be held below 10 percent.

West Germany, Britain and the Netherlands would also oppose suggested revaluations of their 'green currencies', which would cut four, 2.5 and three percent respectively off the value of any settlement to their farmers, the diplomats said.

Britain blames the community's vast spending on selling off food surpluses — around two-thirds of the \$25 billion budget — for the high levels of its payments to Brussels.

In London, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher warned Wednesday that a dispute with France over Britain's refusal to increase payments to the European Common Market will block agreement on the group's budget.

She told the House of Commons that some heads of state in the 10-nation community were "disappointed and surprised at the attitude of the French government" to a compromise formula to end the dispute.

A two-day summit meeting in Brussels ended Tuesday without agreement on the British stand after French President Francois

Mitterrand said the formula was unacceptable to France.

Mrs. Thatcher told the summit she is prepared to negotiate a solution on the lines of the formula. She told the House of Commons: "We want to achieve a full and satisfactory solution on all three parts of the mandate — the budget, common agricultural policy and economic and social affairs." The prime minister said Britain is "prepared to make a modest net contribution to the budget" and will be "doing just that" this year.

In an unrelated development, EEC Commissioner Ivor Richard said in Washington Wednesday: "Our experience in the European Community is that it is appearing to be impossible to get a negotiated settlement with the Japanese which would lead to their opening their markets in a fair and reasonable way."

Richard, a British official, who is EEC Commissioner for Labor and Social Affairs, was speaking at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

He noted that the U.S. has "similar difficulties" with the Japanese and added: "One of the worrying consequences of the refusal of the Japanese to enter into meaningful negotiations is that the feeling in Europe that we must take measures against Japan is growing at an alarming rate."

New sea law proposal gaining consensus

UNITED NATIONS, April 1 (AP) — Most speakers here at a conference working on a general sea-law treaty welcomed a proposal from two conference officers that the treaty guarantee seabed mining sites to seven "pioneer investors" in such mining provided they meet specific conditions. But some suggested changes in the conditions.

A general debate Wednesday on the 320-article treaty with its eight annexes was the framework for their comments on the "pioneer investor" proposal from Tommy Koh of Singapore, conference president, and Paul Bamela Engo of Cameroon, chairman of the committee on the international seabed area.

The proposal would guarantee each "pioneer investor" a site for mining "polymetallic" seabed nodules of manganese, nickel, copper and cobalt provided that it paid a \$500,000 registration fee and agreed to spend a million dollars a year on its mining in the initial period, and that its home country sign the treaty.

The seven pioneer investors have been identified as the Soviet government and six consortia based in the United States, France and Japan, that collectively include companies in those countries and Canada, Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, West Germany and Italy.

Niaz Naik of Pakistan told the conference that "pioneer investor" should be required to spend not one million but \$20 million a

year or mining and should also have to pay \$1 million a year to the preparatory commission that is to be established in line with the treaty. Zvonko Perisic of Yugoslavia, Guillelmo Posser de Costa of Sao Tome-Principe and Enrique Jo Alejandro Candiotti of Argentina also said a million-dollar-a-year investment would not be enough.

Hans Lauterschlager of West Germany objected to a provision that would let pioneer investors register as late as Dec. 31, 1983. He said that would mean pre-set investors would not have an uncontested guarantee that they would get an authorization to mine the seabed.

Claude Chayet of France suggested that a limit be put on the number of pioneer investors and said the best way to do that was to draw up a list.

Keith G. Brennan of Australia welcomed a resolution that Koh and Engo had presented

World Bank urged to write off poor's debts

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP) — A 78-year-old international agronomist who once ran for the presidency of France has proposed that the World Bank acknowledge publicly that the poor countries of the world will not repay their debts.

"Let us go further," said Rene Dumont Wednesday. "These debts are nothing but legalized thefts, prolonged at least since 1960 by ridiculous, humiliatingly low prices paid for those countries' raw materials, and also by the excessive prices of manufactured goods, often luxury goods, for industrial goods and 'services' — banking, insurance, brokerage, freight, etc. etc."

The total debt of 150 poor countries was estimated by the *Economist*, a London weekly, as \$524 billion at the end of 1981. Dumont said that at the request of World Bank officials he had not delivered passages in his speech before a bank seminar that would have said: "Because of the excessive number of deaths due to malnutrition and

undernourishment for which the leaders of the world economy — including the bank — are responsible, they are jointly responsible for millions of deaths."

"If in the year 2000, the Third World — which by then will even more greatly outnumber the rest — is in revolt, it will come and question by force this demented economic structure you preside over. Long before that a great crisis may have totally disorganized the economy of the developed countries. Then, at the beginning of the 21st century — or before — history will judge you."

Those passages will be included when he publishes his speech as a pamphlet, he said. Reporters were barred from the seminar, but Dumont made copies of his speech available.

He denounced the encouragement of cash crop in the poor countries, saying that the world can grow enough to feed itself if it does not devote so much of its grain production to feeding animals.

He said he visited Albania last year — "a self-proclaimed Stalinist state, with all the characteristics of a totalitarian dictatorship and a complete absence of liberties, which I cannot in any way condone."

But he said Albania — along with Hungary — is the biggest farm success in Eastern Europe, with production quintupling while the population was doubling.

"No queues, good nutrition — less meat than we have, happily for their health, work, water supplies, sewers, generalized secondary education, agronomists living in the villages," he said, "and above all no private cars, that cancer of our civilization, which ruins the Third World. 'The American way of life' cannot be lived everywhere, so it is not acceptable." Dumont ran for the presidency of France in 1974 on an ecology platform, receiving 337,000 votes out of 25.8 million cast.

He added that though the current case confirmed the validity of the "Soviet umbrella" covering loans to its Warsaw pact allies, negotiations on the inevitable rescheduling on 1982 and subsequent repayments of principle would be "very difficult."

Meanwhile in Warsaw, a Polish economist wrote in *Rzeczpospolita* Thursday that Poland's foreign debts will be somewhere between \$40 and \$45 billion by 1986, and could even top \$50 billion.

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U.S. rejects return to gold standard

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP) — The U.S. Gold Commission formally rejected return to a national gold standard on Wednesday. But Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan quickly noted that the long-expected action would not necessarily be the end of the issue.

Rejection by the commission, which was set up last year at the urging of pro-gold members of Congress, would appear to be a severe blow against supporters of the idea of tying the dollar to gold.

But Reagan, who was chairman of the 17-man commission, indicated he saw its work more as groundwork for the real debate which still may come up in Congress.

"The spadework has been done for the Congress," he said. "We have the background, now we can have the debate."

The commission, appointed by President Ronald Reagan, has authorized only to make recommendations, as it did in its formal report to Congress on Wednesday. And actual change to the nation's use of gold would have to come from Congress or the president.

And there have been no indications that action is forthcoming from either direction.

to formalize their proposals regarding pioneer investors. But he objected to a kind of self-destruct provision in the resolution whereby the whole scheme would lapse if after five years the sea-law treaty itself had not come into force.

"We think," he said, "that such a provision could create problems for a state which had sponsored a pioneer investor and which had ratified the convention."

Jagan Nath Kaushal, Indian minister of law, justice and company affairs, said the resolution on pioneer investors, while it would give industrialized countries access to seabed mining, seemed to be amended to give developing countries such access too.

He said India had spent several million dollars on a project in which an Indian research vessel in January 1981 brought up polymetallic nodules from a depth of 5,000 meters in the Indian Ocean near the equator.

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But he said Albania — along with Hungary — is the biggest farm success in Eastern Europe, with production quintupling while the population was doubling.

"No queues, good nutrition — less meat than we have, happily for their health, work, water supplies, sewers, generalized secondary education, agronomists living in the villages," he said, "and above all no private cars, that cancer of our civilization, which ruins the Third World. 'The American way of life' cannot be lived everywhere, so it is not acceptable."

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Dollar stable as gold rises

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, April 1 — On Thursday, gold rose by more than \$6 an ounce to trade at \$327 on concern over President Brezhnev's health, while in the U.K., the British government imposed a 15 percent. Sales tax on gold coins in order to help combat fraud sales. In the European money markets, Eurodollar deposit rates were generally firm with some slight increases of between 1/16 and 1/8 percent recorded in the shorter tenors after a strong closing in New York the previous night by the Federal Reserve Board's 'Fed Fund' rates. These reached a new all-time high level of 15 1/2 percent and several more U.S. commercial banks raised their broker loan rates to 16 percent although there has been no move so far to raise prime leading rates from the present 16 1/2 percent level.

In the exchanges, French franc came under some extremely high pressure to fall to 6.2910 at one stage before rallying to 6.2790 levels in late afternoon trading. The major cause was the decision to cut back on French interest rates in short-dated funds. The Japanese yen continued to remain unstable at 247.40 levels after comments by the governor of the Central Bank of Japan to the effect that Japan would be cautious in using emergency powers to control capital outflows.

In other currency news, some determined profit-taking transactions pushed the dollar down slightly against the British pound to trade at 1.7850 levels compared with 1.7830 Wednesday. The German mark was

still weak at 2.4100 levels, but the Bundesbank intervened more determinedly by selling dollars in its efforts at supporting the mark. The Swiss franc, ever conscious about the Swiss Franc/German mark cross rate levels, also fell back in sympathy with the mark to trade at 1.9400 levels from Wednesday's 1.9340.

In the local exchange markets, spot rial/dollar rates opened at 3.4195-05, but some sharp trading pushed the rate up to 3.4198-08 levels. Commercial demand currencies such as the yen and French franc was strong although dealers saw little movement on sterling. The Bahrain OBU's — Offshore Booking Units — were also active on Thursday, but most deals were to cover for short dollar positions taken earlier in the week.

In the money markets, Thursday saw another day of relative stability for rial deposit rates. The one-month JIBOR in fact fell back slightly from 14-14 1/2 percent levels to be quoted at 13 3/4-14 1/4 percent, while the one-year tenor was unchanged at 14-14 1/2 percent although some banks were quoting 13 3/4-14 1/4 percent levels. Week-fixed funds also fell back to 13-14 percent from 13 1/2-14 1/2 percent levels.

LONDON (AP) — Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):
London 326.00
Paris 330.45
Frankfurt 326.67
Zurich 326.50
Hong Kong 327.76.

BRIEFS

ZURICH, (R) — Major oil companies Thursday raised petrol prices in Switzerland for the first time since last summer, citing higher spot prices on the Rotterdam market and a stronger dollar. The world oil glut led to nine petrol price cuts in Switzerland since last August. Even after Thursday's increase to 1.17 Swiss francs (60 cents) per liter for super grades, it still costs less than a year ago.

PANAMA CITY, (AP) — Seventy-eight years of U.S. jurisdiction over the Panama Canal zone comes to an end here Thursday as part of the treaties that will turn the canal itself over to the Panamanian government in the year 1999. The treaties, signed in June

1978, stipulated that U.S. jurisdiction over the canal zone, a 646 square mile area straddling the canal, was to end after a 30-month transition period that began Oct. 1, 1979.

NEW YORK, (AFP) — A group of private investors here is setting up a company to develop high-speed trains in the United States, in conjunction with the federal rail company Amtrak and Japanese interests. Called the American High Speed Rail Corporation, it aims initially to run trains modeled after the Japanese "Bullet trains" between Los Angeles and San Diego.

NEW YORK, (AP) — General Electric has signed a \$13 million contract to sell two gas-fired turbines to the Sultanate of Oman, the company said Thursday. GE said the turbines, which are expected to begin operation commercially in June, will have a combined output of 50 megawatts. They will be installed at the Ghubrah power station near the capital city, Muscat.

PARIS, (AFP) — Merin Gerin, the leading French switchgear manufacturer, Thursday announced contracts totaling \$35 million from cement works in Iraq, Burma and Indonesia.

BA strike flops

LONDON, April 1 (R) — A seven-week strike by 2,000 British Airways baggage handlers at London's Heathrow Airport collapsed Thursday when the men voted to return to work.

The dispute over the state airline's cost-cutting plans for more flexible working led to other staff taking over the duties of the tarmac men to maintain flights. The volunteers included air and cabin crews as well as office workers.

S. Yemen strikes oil

BEIRUT, April 1 (AP) — An Italian oil company has discovered oil in commercially worthwhile quantities in South Yemen, the only Marxist governed republic in the Arabian peninsula, the leftist Lebanese newspaper *As Safir* reported Thursday.

The paper quoted unnamed Arab diplomatic sources in the Lebanese capital as saying the discovery was made by Italy's Agip company in the central South Yemen province of Hadramawt, 360 miles (580 kms) east of the capital Aden.

As Safir described the quality of the oil as light.

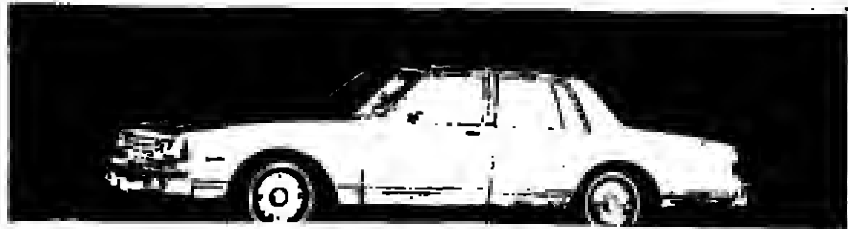
Foreign Exchange Rates

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International

الجمعة ٨ جمادى الأولى ١٤٠٢ هـ

Mixed triumvirate mulled

Salvador cabinet plan runs into snag

SAN SALVADOR, April 1 (Agencies) — Efforts to form a government to run El Salvador have apparently run into trouble in the wake of the combined victory of right-wing parties over Christian Democrat moderates in Sunday's elections.

With counting practically completed, estimates gave the coalition of five right-wing parties 60 percent of seats in the constituent assembly, although singly the Christian Democrats won 40 percent of votes. Negotiations among party leaders Thursday centered on a formula for the presidency, after elections held amid guerrilla attacks and boycotted by left-wing parties.

Proposals included nomination of a president or a mixed triumvirate of one civilian and two military officers, or election of a directory of three or four civilians chosen from leaders of parties which won most votes. Political experts said no final decision could be made until the Christian Democratic Party had said whether it wanted to take part in the new government and accept conditions set by the right, or whether it preferred to be in opposition.

Diplomats said it was hard to believe the Christian Democrats, who led the country up to the elections and won most votes, would be content to sit on the opposition benches and monitor the right's conduct of affairs.

Diplomats also said Washington would probably put pressure on the Christian Democrats to take part in the government under certain conditions, to lessen the risk of an autocratic and repressive regime. The aim of the elections organized by the junta and backed by the junta was to provide popular legitimacy to the government in El Salvador.

Diplomats said there was no question of Washington disputing the ballot result, but it was not possible to ignore the opinion of 40 percent of the electorate which voted for the Christian Democrats. Washington's support for the new regime could thus be linked to a demand for concessions toward the Christian Democrats.

This could mean that without actually participating in the government the Christian Democrats could be given a share in planning reforms and providing the country with democratic institutions.

Washington has warned that it will continue to provide military aid to fight the leftist

guerrillas only if the new government pursues land reforms initiated by the junta, runs the country in a democratic fashion and puts an end to violations of human rights.

It is believed here that the army could play a major role in the political maneuvering here. Though the army has every reason to be satisfied with the victory of the right, it badly needs U.S. military aid and so might put the squeeze on its political allies to accept conditions requiring concessions to the moderates.

Meanwhile, six bombs exploded in San Salvador Wednesday night, apparently planted by left-wing guerrillas to signal a continuation of their battle against the government. Security forces said the bombs, which exploded near the center of the capital, were placed under trucks and at telephone junction boxes. No casualties were reported.

In a clash between security forces and guerrillas 20 kms north of here, two guerrillas were killed, the army reported.

Political sources interpreted Wednesday's bombings as a sign the guerrillas would continue their campaign despite the propaganda blow the government says they suffered in last Sunday's constituent assembly elections. More than one million people, 80 percent of the electorate and twice the number given in some predictions, turned out to vote despite guerrilla attacks and bombings designed to disrupt the polls.

In Bonn, leading world Socialists began a two-day meeting Thursday expected to focus on the situation in Central America. The presidium of the Socialist International, a world grouping of Socialist parties, opened discussions on East-West relations, with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in attendance, officials said.

Salvadoran opposition leader Guillermo Ungo is expected to report on the political situation in his country. The meeting will also hear a report from French and Spanish Socialist leaders Lionel Jospin and Felipe Gonzalez, who made a fact-finding trip to the region in February, they said.

The Socialist International criticized last Sunday's El Salvador elections in advance as unrepresentative, saying they were being held "without the participation of major political forces who fear assassination if they present their names."



STUNT GOES AWRY: Stuntman Mickey Gilbert's camper truck flies off ramp, sails through the air, then unexpectedly falls over the roof of a house he was aiming at during the filming of *Fall Guy* in Agoura, California. The stunt occurred about 200 yards from a ranch lake where another stuntman was killed in 1977 when a similar truck ramp failed. Gilbert was uninjured in the mishap.

Brezhnev said taking rest

MOSCOW, April 1 (Agencies) — The health of President Leonid Brezhnev has shown no serious deterioration, an informed Soviet source said Thursday, denying rumors in Western diplomatic circles that the Soviet leader had been hospitalized in a private facility for Poliburo members.

The source said reports of a weakening of Brezhnev, who is 75, could be "excluded." He added that "there is no particular agitation in official circles" over the Soviet president's health. The source said there was no evidence to support the rumor that the Soviet president had been hospitalized. After a busy period during March, he took "a few days rest as he does regularly."

Rumors on Brezhnev's health have become increasingly persistent in foreign diplomatic circles since he returned from Tashkent, Uzbekistan, March 25, and canceled a visit by South Yemeni head of state Ali Nas-

ser Muhammad that was to begin the same day.

Some analysts said the rumors were part of a recent campaign to weaken the Soviet president's power base.

"You know, Brezhnev's health is one of the best-guarded elements of Soviet life," an informed source said, warning against believing the rumors. Analysts wondered whether the new reports were a repetition of a covert campaign against the Soviet president that began in February by aiming at Brezhnev's son, Yuri, a deputy minister of foreign trade, and daughter, Galina.

The attacks focused on Galina Brezhnev's connections with Anatoly Kolyadov, the director of the Moscow circus, who was arrested Feb. 17 on charges that he had amassed a fortune in diamonds. After these maneuvers, reportedly aimed at staking claims in the post-Brezhnev power apparatus, Brezhnev launched a tour of the Soviet countryside, made new disarmament proposals to the United States, and consolidated his power base. Now, the informed sources said, he may simply be recuperating.

But the speculation was also fuelled by the cancellation, announced Wednesday, of a visit to Cambridge University, England, Saturday by Yevgeni Shazov, Brezhnev's personal doctor. The reasons for the cancellation have not yet been explained. The enigma promises to remain until April 22, when the Soviet president is next scheduled to appear in public.

Tass meanwhile, said Thursday Brezhnev has exchanged telegrams with Bangladesh's military administrator Hussein Muhammad Ershad, who took power in a coup last week.

Brezhnev "expressed congratulations and best wishes to the friendly Bangladesh people on the occasion of their national day — the independence Day of the people of Bangladesh," Tass said. Bangladesh's national day was March 26.

Gen. Jaruzelski to visit Prague

PRAGUE, April 1 (AP) — Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish military leader, plans to visit Czechoslovakia "at the beginning of April," the official news agency Ceteka said Thursday. It would be Jaruzelski's first visit to an East bloc neighbor since the declaration of martial law last Dec. 13. He has already traveled to Moscow and East Berlin.

The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and East Germany were the harshest critics of developments in Poland during the period when the independent trade union movement was allowed to operate.

The visit was expected to come Monday, although no exact date was announced. Jaruzelski and his delegation were coming at the invitation of Gustav Husak, the Czechoslovak president and party leader, Ceteka said.

W. Germany said planning cabinet shuffle

BONN, April 1 (R) — West German newspapers said Thursday that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was planning a major cabinet reshuffle in the next few weeks.

Reports in *Die Weltspiegel* and *Koelnische Rundschau*, the latest in a flood of recent speculation, said Schmidt would make the changes after this month's national congress of his Social Democratic Party (SPD). They quoted sources at the chancellery and in the SPD.

The newspapers said Schmidt wanted to revitalize the battered image of his left-liberal coalition government after recent serious setbacks in regional elections.

The SPD, plagued by infighting over Schmidt's security and economic policies, won just 36.5 percent of the vote in a state election in Lower Saxony last month, a loss of nearly six percent and its worst showing there for 27 years.

Government sources said a cabinet reshuffle could help quell speculation that the Free Democrats (FDP), the SPD's junior coalition partners, were considering switching their alliance to the opposition Christian Democrats (CDU).

Political sources said the reports, which follow calls for a reshuffle from SPD deputies, indicated the depth of unease and disenchantment inside the coalition.

IRA men kill 2 U.K. soldiers

BELFAST, April 1 (Agencies) — Republican guerrillas in Northern Ireland Thursday shot dead two British soldiers and exploded a bomb under a railway bridge, cutting the main Belfast-Dublin line.

Police said the soldiers were in an unmarked van in a stadium Republic area of Londonderry, the province's second biggest city, when they came under fire. The outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA), fighting British rule in Northern Ireland, said it was responsible for the attack.

The bomb which severed the main rail link between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic was hidden in a van left under a railroad bridge near the border town of Newry, police said. A warning was given and there were no reports of injuries in the explosion, a police spokesman added. The IRA said it planted the bomb, describing it as a 270-kg device.

In the past week, five soldiers and one policeman have been killed in similar attacks. The attack began a day after the head of the Royal Ulster Constabulary police force, chief constable Sir John Hermon, declared "the terrorists are reeling" from a string of defections and nearly 200 arrests.

The IRA retaliated with a wave of guerrilla shootings and bombings in the 13th year of sectarian violence in this troubled British province.

Berlinguer asks Soviets to reform

PARIS, April 1 (AP) — Enrico Berlinguer, secretary-general of the Italian Communist Party, said in an interview published Thursday that Soviet communism is stagnating and must be reformed if it is to resume a positive role in the Socialist world.

"Even though the Soviet Union has known great periods of development, we note that a period of stagnation and regression is besetting not only Soviet society but that of the countries allied with the Soviet Union," Berlinguer said in an interview with the Paris newspaper *Le Monde*. It doesn't constitute a model for Western societies," he told the leftist-leaning daily. "We even say that in trying to impose this model on the countries of Eastern Europe, an error has been made, and that is one of the origins of the troubles that have hit these societies."

Reforms in the Soviet party "are absolutely necessary for Soviet society to resume its progress," he said. "But I don't see any sign at the present time that they are moving in that direction." That doesn't seem impossible, but there must be two outside conditions: On one hand, the development of détente can positively influence the process of reform in the Soviet Union and in the societies of Eastern Europe; on the other hand, the worker movement of Western Europe must demonstrate the possibility of a socialism founded on democracy.

From page one

Instead of putting a stop to this investment outside the Arab world, Dajani pleaded for the placing of funds in U.S. companies instead of in the traditional way of keeping them in safe securities, stocks and bonds. The more distant aim of the conference was to give a tangible form to the Omani agreement which offered a broad framework for investing in the Arab world on the road to what one of the organizers called "economic citizenship." This would enable investors to move freely within the Arab countries and invest money in projects that could attain regional integration. Only five or six countries have ratified the Omani agreement.

Good Morning

By Jihad Al-Khazem

Affectionate jokes about the young, rib ticklers about the old, the well meaning laugh generally, all gone, all old hat. The harsh present, dislocated, jagged, shearing off out of control in all directions (you guessed it, Arab politics on my mind as well as the drift of things generally throughout the world), needs and has produced for itself a different order of laughter, that of black humor, where the release is tainted at its very source.

Just think of these jokes. "Driver, how did you get that puncture?" "I ran over a bottle." "Couldn't you avoid it?" "Not a chance. The kid was carrying it in his pocket."

Or of the man bitten by a dog, who goes to hospital and is told his days are numbered as the dog was definitely rabid. He takes a piece of paper out and starts scribbling on it. The doctor tells him, "No need to write your will yet. You still have some days to go." Whereupon he answers, "Will? I'm not writing my will. This is a list of people I plan to go around biting."

Then there is the more elaborate one about the prospective employee in the railway station. He is being interviewed for the job and the line of questioning goes: "What would you do if you and the line of questioning goes: "What would you do if you see two trains running toward each other on the same track?" To which he answers, "I transfer one of them onto another track." "Fine, but what if the electrical switch fails?" "In this case, I'd try the manual switch." "And if this was jammed?" "I put the red light signal for both trains." "But suppose the light wouldn't work..." "I run out to them with a red flag..." "But suppose you don't find a flag?" "In that case," says the young man, "I run home and get my sister to come." "Why is that for?" "Because she always tells me she wants to see a train crash."

Finally, one for the road: The condemned man sat on the electric chair. The priest approaches him, "Can't do anything for you, my son?" "Sure. Just hold my hand."

Translated from Ashraf Al-Awadi

Poles hijack military plane

VIENNA, April 1 (AP) — Two Polish soldiers, pulled pistols on the pilot of a military plane over southern Poland Thursday, forced him to land and pick up their families in a field, then made him fly to Austria at treetop altitude to evade Communist radar, police sources said.

The Soviet-made *Antonov-2*, a biplane sometimes used as a crop duster, landed at Vienna's Schwechat airport with 10 persons aboard. The pilot said he wanted to return to Poland. The same type of plane was used by 20 Romanians who defected to Austria last July.

Witnesses said the Polish plane, traveling at an altitude of only 200-260 feet, flew along the Danube after crossing the Czechoslovak-Austrian border before touching down at the airport.

A police spokesman said "in order to evade detection in Czechoslovakia the plane was flying so low it grazed treetops." Parts of branches could still be seen on the damaged wings after touchdown.

According to first police accounts, the plane took off from an airfield near Krakow, in southern Poland, for what was described as a routine training flight. It carried the pilot, another soldier and the two hijackers.

The hijackers pulled pistols and forced the pilot to make an emergency landing in a field where they picked up their wives and four children, aged 1 to 4, then flew to Vienna, authorities said.

Meanwhile, Poland's state-run media Thursday moved to broaden public debate over the future of trade unions by printing several letters from readers critical of the authorities' efforts to revive trade unions under martial law.

The press has carried numerous letters from readers in the past in a so-called "public discussion" on the future of trade unions, including the independent labor movement Solidarity suspended by martial law last Dec. 13.

Most of the letters, however, have been critical of the union which the authorities claim "veered into confrontation with the Communist system here last year."

The letter said criticism of the state could be viewed by the authorities as "endangering the system," and added: "What is in store for a man who dares to differ with the union theses put forward by the government?"

Another letter writer questioned whether the unions could ever share responsibility with the state, adding bluntly: "It is the (Communist) party and government elements that should be blamed for the shape of the unions before August 1980."

A government commission for trade unions has issued tough guidelines for discussion that severely restrict the right to strike, and prevent the unions from conducting any "political" activity.

U.S. re-evaluates policy

By Charles W. Holmes
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 1 — While U.S. officials rejoiced earlier this week over the high voter turnout in the Salvadoran elections last Sunday, the latter half of the week is being spent re-evaluating policy toward the Central American nation and the likelihood of a new right-wing coalition government.

"The Salvadoran people have clearly repudiated violence and voiced their commitment to a democratic future," President Ronald Reagan said in a letter to the Duarte regime in El Salvador.

Secretary of State Alexander Haig voiced his "admiration" for the Salvadorans. According to one U.S. election expert in El Salvador last weekend, Howard Pennington, about 80-83 percent of those eligible voted in Sunday's constituent assembly elections.

But the United States, once firmly behind moderate President Jose Napoleon Duarte, now must reassess its stake in the Latin American country that has been ripped apart by a civil war that has claimed 30,000 lives in the past two years.

U.S. officials in Washington and San Salvador have said that it is too early to determine the nature of the new Salvadoran government. The U.S. State Department in Washington says it will withhold official

comment to the election until the final outcome is clear.

"What government is formed is basically an issue for the Salvadoran people," Lawrence Eagleburger, an Assistant Secretary of State, told journalists at a luncheon in Washington Tuesday. But should the rightist form their so-called "government of national unity," Eagleburger says that the United States will continue to seek the kind of human rights and land reforms begun under the present regime.

"We look for a government that will support reform, and the decisions we make will obviously be affected by how that government is willing to deal with reform," the State Department official said.

El Salvador depends almost entirely on the United States to supply it with arms and training in its war against the leftists, who failed in disrupting Sunday's elections. Some 25 persons died in skirmishes between guerrillas and government troops during the voting.

A rightist rule in El Salvador is still uncertain, as election results have yet to be fully tabulated.

Howard Pennington, an expert on elections who traveled to El Salvador with an official U.S. delegation of observers, said the vote count is proceeding slowly because of a higher than expected voter turnout, inadequate communications facilities and computer problems.

Italy criminologist found decapitated

NAPLES, Italy, April 1 (AP) — The headless body of a prominent criminologist linked to a widening political scandal was found in a car outside of Naples on Thursday, police reported.

Police said the head of Aldo Semerari, wrapped in a piece of woolen cloth and put in a plastic bag, was left in a Fiat parked outside the city hall of Ottaviano near Naples. The body was found in the trunk. Police said they had been led to the spot by an anonymous caller.

Quoting unnamed police sources, newspapers reported that Semerari probably was the source of a fake document which has spawned a bitter controversy between the ruling Christian Democrats and the opposition Communists.

Semerari had been missing since Friday. Newspapers reported that he had traveled to Naples last Thursday planning to interview a jailed boss of the Camorra, a Mafia-type criminal group active in the Naples area. The reports did not name the mobster.

On March 18, the Communist Party newspaper *L'Unita*, citing a secret Interior Ministry document, published a story alleging that

a Christian Democrat cabinet minister wanted to enlist the help of jailed Camorra leader Raffaele Cutolo in freeing a kidnapped Christian Democrat politician.

The document turned out to be a fake and the Communists apologized, saying they had made "a judgment error."

The politician, Ciro Cirillo, was released 88 days after he was snatched by the Red Brigades south of Naples on April 27 last year. His family admitted that they had paid a ransom of 1.45 billion lire (\$1.2 million) to obtain his freedom.

Semerari, 58, a forensic psychiatrist, had been implicated in right-wing extremist activities. He was arrested on charges of belonging to a subversive group following the Bologna railroad station bombing which killed 85 persons in August 1980, but was released for lack of evidence.

Earlier Thursday, police found Semerari's long-time assistant, Maria Carrara, 41, shot to death at her Rome apartment. Police said she apparently had committed suicide, possibly after learning that Semerari had been killed.

GLOBAL WEATHER

	Min		Max			Min		Max		
	C	F	C	F		C	F	C	F	
Amsterdam	12	54	16	61	clear	Manila	23	73	33	91
Athens	14	57	10	50	clear	Mexico City	13	55	31	88
Bahrain	14	57	24	75	cloudy	Miami	21	70	26	79
Bangkok	27	81	33	91	clear	Montreal	-1	30	10	50
Beirut	not available					Moscow	-2	28	5	41
Berlin	0	32	12	54	clear	New York	9	48	14	57
Brisbane	4	39	10	50	clear	Nocelia	9	48	23	73
Buenos Aires	14	57	27	80	sunny	Osaka	0	32	11	52
Calcutta	13	55	30	86	sunny	Paris	3	37	13	55
Cairo	19	62	29	84	cloudy	Rio de Janeiro	21	70	30	86
Chicago	9	48	17	63	rain	Rome	9	48	18	64
Copenhagen	2	36	10	50	clear	San Francisco	7	45	11	52
Dublin	5	41	10	50	cloudy	Seoul	4	39	15	59
Frankfurt	1	34	10	50	clear	Singapore	24	75	32	90
Geneva	0	32	10	50	rain	Stockholm	1	34	11	52
Helsinki	2	36	8	46	clear	Sydney	16	61	24	75
Hong Kong	18	64	21	70	cloudy	Taipei	17	63	28	82
Jakarta	24	75	32	90	cloudy	Tokyo	10	50	17	63
Kuala Lumpur	23	73	34	93	cloudy	Toronto	1	34	10	50
London	4	39	12	54	cloudy	Vancouver	2	36	9	48
Los Angeles	7	45	18	64	cloudy	Vienna	8	46	10	50
Madrid	1	34	6	43	rain					